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REGD. NO. B. 1063

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XX NO. 208 BOMBAY TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

# FRESH LEASE OF LIFE FOR ORDINANCE RAJ?

## Move To Legalise Emergency Powers

### FORECAST OF BILL FOR ASSEMBLY

### More Freedom To Provincial Authorities Given

*SIMLA, Aug. 29.*

***According to discussions among the members of the Assembly, the Ordinance Bill, which is to be introduced in the next session will not reproduce all the provisions of the Ordinance. The consolidated Ordinance contains provisions which are of an emergency character and others which strengthen the ordinary law.***

**STRENGTHENING ORDINARY LAW OF LAND**

***It is proposed that the Government of India should legislate putting on the Statute Book such provisions of the Ordinance as go to strengthen the ordinary law of the land, while the emergency part of the Ordinance should be left to the provincial legislatures to enact in any manner and to the extent needed by the local situation.***

**EMERGENCY PROVISIONS.**

Emergency provisions relate to powers, for instance, of arrest and detention. It is claimed by the promoters of this scheme that by this method each province will be enabled to deal with the situation as its own needs require, and the state of emergency dictates. On the other hand such powers as are needed to strengthen the ordinary law of the land can only be enacted by the central legislature.

Lobby opinion understands that the Government may not oppose the desire of the non-officials to refer the bill to a select committee provided legislation is effectively dealt with at the latest by the November session.

There is some difference of opinion among the members of the Assembly as to whether the Bill should be limited in its life.

There is one school of thought which believes that the bill's life should be limited to two years, while there is another school which believes that the bill should be enacted without any such limitation, and that it should be left to the Reformed Legislature to repeal it or modify it according to its wishes.

This latter school of thought claims that the outgoing legislature should put its successor in possession of all the necessary machinery to deal with emergencies, so that in its early career the Reformed Legislature may not be embarrassed by the need of assuming special powers at short notice.

Whatever view prevails, interesting debates on the Bill are being forecast in the lobby circles.—A. P.

LORD WILLINGDON

## Congressmen Detained In Byculla Jail

—:o:—

**SEQUEL TO MIDNIGHT RAID ON H. Q. IN CITY**

BOMBAY, Monday.

Sjt. Mataprasad Shivprasad Misra, a U.P. man believed to be an active Congress worker of Bombay, Sjt. Chandra Gopal Dixit, cousin of Sjt. Umashankar Dixit who was recently arrested in Bombay, Sjt. Rangildas Kapadia and others arrested in the sensational Congress raids in Bombay on Saturday were placed before the Police Commissioner to-day who ordered their detention in the Byculla Jail under the Special Powers Ordinance.

(Others news on page 5.)

**JAIL FOR PULLING CHAINS IN TRAINS**

JUBBULPORE, Aug. 29.

Mr. Joglekar, First Class Magistrate, sentenced to-day four persons to six months' rigorous imprisonment each and fine ranging from Rs. 20/ to Rs. 50/ in default to undergo six weeks' further reforous imprisonment for pulling the alarm chain in a train and making demonstrations.—A. P.

**EXCISE RAIDING PARTY ATTACKED**

*Rescued By British Soldiers*

KARACHI, Aug 29.

Stones and lathis are reported to have been freely used by illicit distillers of liquor when a party of excise officials raided a house here.

The Excise party which was outnumbered was eventually rescued by British soldiers attached to the British Station hospital.

Two members of the excise party were injured and the excise inspector's car was smashed. It is alleged that three gallons of illicit liquor and crude apparatus for distilling liquor were discovered on the spot. The police are investigating.—A. P.

## TAPPING NEW SOURCES OF REVENUE

**Official Programme Before Next Session Of Assembly**

SIMLA, Aug. 29.

All enquiries regarding Government's legislative programme at the next session of the Legislative Assembly go to show that special attempts are to be made to tighten up the Income-Tax Law and tap the sources that should not escape income-tax.

Thus, besides the two Bills which would aim at taxing temporary residents' and dead persons' property and profits from investments abroad, another bill may also be brought forward with a view to making sure that the Government receives its due share of the income-tax from fixed deposits in the banks.

The Law in the United Kingdom on the subject is very rigid, and makes it obligatory on banks to deduct income-tax on such fixed deposits, but it is not proposed in India to follow entirely the practice obtaining in the United Kingdom. The proposal under consideration is to make it obligatory on the banks to render an account of such fixed deposits, so that the income-tax authorities may be sure that those who make declarations for income-tax include these fixed deposit incomes in their annual returns, and that there are no evasions.

According to the Lobby circles of the Assembly this legislative proposal is not likely to be enacted in a hurry, and the Government may yield to the pressure for the circulation of the Bill to ascertain public opinion.—A. P.

**"Duleep" Making Good Progress**

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Duleepsinghji is making good progress. He is able to leave bed and get about the room.—Reuter.

## STOP PRESS

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Mrs. Eric Hampro, wife of Chairman of Hambros Bank was killed when speed boat in which she was travelling on Lochness, Invernesshire blew up. The remainder of party escaped.

**LANCASHIRE MILL STRIKE.**

Two thousand weavers have resumed work in Rochdale, where old rates are being paid and weavers of important Gamblesmiths and Courtaulds Weaving Mills at Leigh, where old wages are also being temporarily paid, are working in full force. Strike has hitherto been characterised by peace and good temper and very few incidents are reported with exception of Accrington where crowd of strikes consisting largely of girls demonstrated against twenty-six operatives who resumed work after lunch time.—Reuter

**IN WAKE OF INDIA LEAGUE DELEGATION.**

MADRAS, Aug. 29.

One Prakash, who had come here in connection with the visit of the India League Delegation, was arrested overnight while leaving Central Station after seeing a member of the Delegation off to Bangalore, it is stated, on a warrant issued by the Bombay Government under the Emergency Powers Ordinance.

Mr. Venkatrama Sastii, former Advocate-General, made an emergent application at the High Court in the afternooon for the detention of Prakash in Madras for the day pending disposal of an application for a writ of habeas corpus.

He contended that the Emergency Powers Ordinance under which Prakash was understood to have been arrested, had no application in Madras and his detention here was essential till the disposal of the application. Notice has been issued to the Police Commissioner and the application will be heard to-morrow.—A. P.

## Hoare's Novel Plan For "Co-operation"

### NO DISCUSSION NOR DEBATES

### Third R. T. C. Tamasha To Be Staged By November

***According to Simla political circles Sir Samuel Hoare has hit upon a novel plan for Indian "Co-operation" in his hurry to expedite Constitutional reforms for India.***

***The third Round Table Conference that will be called in London will have a smaller personnel and there will be no general discussions nor debates. Indian opinion will have the "privilege of collaborating with the Joint Select Committee of Parliament" which will issue the White Paper embodying the new constitution.***

***It is expected that the decision of the new procedure will be announced by the Viceroy in his inaugural address to the Assembly.***

SIMLA, Aug. 29.

According to information available here no definite decision has yet been taken by his Majesty's Government on the subject of the future constitution, and it is doubtful whether any fresh announcement would be ready by the time the Viceroy delivers the inaugural address to the Assembly.

There is no doubt, however, that for sometime past the broad basis of the revised procedure had been discussed between Simla and London and that outlines have now been agreed upon which can form the basis of the discussion with a view to giving them a final shape.

According to the political circles of the Assembly, the forthcoming conference will probably be called by the middle of November.

**CUT IN PERSONNEL.**

The personnel of the conference is to be limited and there is no confirmation of the report recently published that it would number thirty. On the other hand there is every likelihood of the British Indian delegation being between 15 and 18 and the total delegation including the Indian States' representatives not exceeding twenty-five.

The conference will, of course, have the same objective as the previous sessions of the Round Table Conference, namely, securing the largest measure of agreement so that his Majesty's Government would seek Parliamentary sanction to such an agreement arrived at at the conference.

**NO DEBATES.**

It is said that the forthcoming conference must differ from the previous R. T. C.'s in that it would not have to hold general discussions or debates. His Majesty's Government should help the conference by putting specific issues on the agenda and leading the discussion by giving their own provisional conclusions so that an agreement could be expedited.

When the conference ends before Christmas its decision could be embodied in a White Paper and referred to a Joint Select Committee of Parliament.

Indian opinon would have an opportunity of collaborating with this body to elucidate matters so that this Committee may endorse the agreement arrived at at the conference.

**CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE TO BE WOUND UP.**

The members of the Assembly thus expect that the Consultative Committee would be abandoned and the proposed conference would attempt to carry to completion the work of the two previous sessions of the R. T. C.

It seems that speculation in the lobby circles of the Assembly regarding the personnel and the exact form of procedure is premature as the new procedure is not likely to be known finally for some days and the personnel will not be selected till after the procedure is announced.—A.P.

## SMOKELESS CHIMNEYS OF LANCASHIRE

**Biggest Industrial Struggle In Britain's History Starts In Earnest**

**170,000 WORKERS IDLE**

LONDON, Aug. 29.

The biggest industrial struggle in the history of Lancashire has now started in earnest. A tour of the cotton areas reveals a gaunt sea of smokeless chimneys with groups of idle operatives standing in the streets and discussing the situation. According to the Secretary of the Weavers' Amalgamation, 65,000 operatives were on strike this morning, but the number is expected to increase to 140,000 by evening and a complete stoppage of all mills in the north-east Lancashire might be achieved by Wednesday, involving a total of 170,000 operatives.—Reuter.

(Earlier news on page 12.)

## NEW CONSTITUTIONAL PROCEDURE

*Official Statement To Be Out Shortly*

SIMLA, Aug. 29.

Information received here so far suggests that the informal exchange of views regarding the revised constitutional procedure has been fairly satisfactory and that there may be a statement without undue delay of the outstanding points of difficulty.

No official announcement may, however, be available for some time.—A. P.

**HEAVY CUT**

The strength of the Second Round Table Conference was as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| British Delegates | 20 |
| States Delegates | 22 |
| British India Delegates | 69 |
| Total | 111 |

So there will be a heavy cut in the personnel of the third "R.T.C."

***India League Delegation Interviews Liberals***

MADRAS, Aug. 27

The India League Delegation interviewed Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar a member of the R. T. C., and a few members of the Liberal Party to-day.—A. P.

## Win For Sir Julien Kahn's Team

—:o:—

**INDIAN PLAYERS FARE BADLY**

LONDON, Aug. 29.

The two-day match between the All-India cricket team and Sir Julien Kahn's XI which commenced at Nottingham on Saturday, ended to-day in a win for Sir Julien Kahn's XI by an innings and 26 runs.

| | |
|---|---|
| All-India I Innings | 152 |
| II Innings | 164 |
| Sir Julien Kahn's XI I Innings | 342 |

The match between All-India cricket team and Sir Julien Kahn's XI was resumed to-day at Nottingham in dull weather. Owing to rain overnight, the wicket was wet when the play commenced.

Newman and Heane resuming the sixth wicket partnership in Sir Julien Kahn's XI first innings, carried the total to 285 before they were separated. Heane had added 16 runs to his Saturday's total when he was clean-bowled by Amarsingh.

Robins was next held at leg boundary for 12 by Naoomal off Amarsingh. The latter then went on to clean-bowl Solbe for eight and with his next ball dismissed Richmond for a duck.

Newman's was the last wicket to fall. When he was three short of his century a brilliant catch by Nazir Ali at cover off Palia disposed of him, and the innings terminated at 342. Newman who was missed by Godambe at mid-off at 75, hit nine times to the boundary.

Amarsingh took four wickets conceding 10 runs each this morning.

**SECOND VENTURE OF INDIANS.**

With 190 runs behind on first innings, the Indians began their second venture with Naoomal and Marshall. Naoomal was run out for 25 and Morkel found early success, Marshall and Nazir Ali being held off him by Heane. The catch by Summers off Richmond disposed of Colah for 17.

Robins took the next four wickets, dismissing Palia, Limbdi, Amarsingh and Kapadia for 20, 10, 23 and 9 respectively. Jehangir Khan was Richmond's second victim to-day and the same bowler also dismissed Godambe.

The innings yielded 164 and Sir Julien Kahn's Eleven won the match by an innings and 26 runs. Robins took four wickets for 59 runs and Richmond three for 55.

Following are detailed scores:—

**SIR J. KAHN'S XI.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Rhodes b. Amarsingh | 0 |
| Summers b. Amarsingh | 9 |
| Seabrook c. Kapadia b. Jehangir Khan | 38 |
| Morkel b. Godambe | 49 |
| Maxwell run out | 81 |
| Newman c. Nazir Ali b. Palia | 97 |
| Heane b. Amarsingh | 27 |
| Robins c. Naoomal b. Amarsingh | 12 |
| Solbe b. Amarsingh | 8 |
| Richmond b. Amarsingh | 0 |
| Cahn not out | 6 |
| Extras | 15 |
| Total | 342 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—

Amarsingh 24 overs three maidens 107 runs six wickets, Jehangir Khan one wicket for 37 runs, Nazir Ali nil for 96, Palia one for 39, Godambe one for 24, Gulam Mahomed nil for 24.—Reuter's Special.

**ALL-INDIA II INNINGS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Naoomal run out | 25 |
| Marshall, c Heane, b Morkel | 13 |
| Nazir Ali, c Heane, b Morkel | 0 |
| Colah, c Summers, b Richmond | 17 |
| Palia, b Robins | 20 |
| Limbdi st. Maxwell, b Robins | 10 |
| Amarsingh, c Maxwell, b Robins | 23 |
| Kapadia, c Summers, b Robins | 9 |
| Jehangir Khan, c Maxwell, b Richmond | 31 |
| Godambe, c Seabrook, b Richmond | 9 |
| Ghulam Mohamed not out | 7 |
| Extras | 7 |
| Total | 164 |

Reuter's Special.

## JAPANESE ARSENAL ATTACKED

### Fighting Breaks Out In Manchuria Again

*MUKDEN, Aug. 29.*

***Heavy fighting has broken out in and around the city following an early morning attack on the Japanese air base, the arsenal and the wireless station by strong bands of Chinese raiders, and the two former points have been set on fire.***

***Tanks, all available Japanese troops and police have been called out.***

**JAPANESE MISSION TO U. S.**

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Tokio—A "Goodwill" mission to America will be undertaken shortly by Admiral Nomura, who was prominent in the recent Shanghai disturbances. This decision has been reached by the Japanese Government owing to their uneasiness at the American repercusions on the events in Manchukuo combined with the continued presence of the American Atlantic Fleet in Pacific.—Reuter.

## JAP TROOPS MUST LEAVE MANCHURIA

—:o:—

**Chinese Foreign Minister Says Japanese Interference Will Not Do**

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Nanking.—"There can be no peace or prosperity in Manchuria until all Japanese troops are withdrawn," declares Mr. Lowenkan Foreign Minister, replying to Count Uchida's speech regarding the Japanese decision to recognise the new State of Manchukuo and maintain an army in Manchuria.

Mr. Lowenkan says, "China will never surrender an inch of territory under the stress of military force, which she is determined to resist, nor will she agree to any solution of the present situation which includes a puppet organisation in Manchuria, established maintained and controlled by the Japanese military authorities."

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Wife of Mr. Asaf Ali, Bar-at-Law.

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# MODERN OLYMPIADS

## Some Wonderful Feats

## NURMI AND FINNISH ATHLETES

"Slip" Saxon in an interesting article in "Health and Strength" tells the story of the modern Olympiads. He writes:—

The Athenian festival of 1896, the First Olympiad, was an ambitious project spoiled by the track lay-out and the comparatively meagre support of the nations. Then, as at all subsequent Games, America dominated the results although at Athens they apparently failed to take the result as having any degree of importance, their team being inferior to the one of national strength which might have been sent if needed.

The five Bostonians and four Princeton University students who took Olympic titles were not America's best, none of them holding American championships. Great Britain, too, was but meagrely represented, losing at least four Olympic titles through not having their cracks in the arena where fifteen hundred years earlier the anceint Greeks had fought for Olympic laurels.

ALVIN KRANZLEIN.

Faulty organisation marred the Paris Celebration in 1900, when America had seventeen successes to Great Britain's four. An outstanding athlete at Paris was Alvin Kranzlein, a Pennsylvania 'Varsity sophomore, who won the 60 metres flat, the 110 and 200 metres hurdles, and the broad jump.

The Greeks, meanwhile, not at all pleased with the nature of the modern Olympic Games, instituted a Panhellenic meeting in Athens in 1906. This was intruded as the fore-runner of a series to be held permanently in Athens in the middle of the quadrennial period of the Olmpic Games proper, but, although the Hellenic festival was entirely successful, it did not again figure oin the competitive carpet.

1904 was a poor year for the Third Olympiad, St. Louis being the venue and America too far away for European nations to give any measure of powerful opposition to the promoting country. Few athletes went from Europe. Canada alone spoiled the Yankee monopoly by winning the 56lb. weight-throw. America took the remainder.

The Olympic Games were held in England for the first time in 1908, and this was the world rally which put the Olympic movement on its feet for good. Probably more sensations emanated from this meeting than from any other before or since.

Over 100,000 spectators assembled at Shepherd's Bush Stadium on Marathon Day, July 24, 1908, when Pietri Dorando, a slightly built 23 years old Italian waiter, was disqualified for receiving assistance after having won by more than half a minute.

The heat that day was intense, so also was the pace over the opening miles. Few of the fifty-six starters finished the course. The Italian did not come to the front until reaching Wormwood Scrubs, where the walls were lined with cheering warders, and, with a couple of miles to go, made the mistake of trying to run the American, Johnny Hayes, off his feet.

So exhausted was Dorando when he at last reached the Stadium that he started to run round the wrong way of the track, and had to be guided back. Three times he fell and the third time he was assisted to his feet and through the tape by over-anxious compatriots, to meet with disqualification soon after.

For several hours the Italian hovered between life and death, a medical examination revealing the fact that his heart had been displaced a full half-inch by the exertion, but eventually he recovered, to receive a special gold cup as consolation from Queen Alexandra, who witnessed his brave effort.

STOCKHOLM.

Pre-War athletics reached their zenith at the Fifth Olympiad in Stockholm. So far as Britain is concerned the outstanding achievement was the win in the 1,500 metres by the famous Oxonian, A. N. S. Jackson, who, after some sharp track tactics by four of the finest milers America has produced, brought out one of the finest mile finishes ever seen to beat the field and show new record time.

By a strange coincidence the Sixth Olympaid was to have been held in Berlin in 1916. By that time the nations of the world were engaged in brutal, rather than sporting, combat, and the Sixth Olympiad was forgotten. When, eventually, hostilities ceased. Belgium, the cock-pit of Europe, housed the Seventh Olympiad at Antwerp in 1920.

Every competing nation seemed to be feverishly desirous of forgetting war in the friendly rivalry of sport. America, despite the War, had a magnificent team. Through Albert Hill (Polytechnic H.) scored a magnificent double win in the 800 and 1,500 metres, and Percy Hodge won the steeplechase.

At Antwerp the youthful Paavo Nurmi (Finland) made his first appearance, winning the 10,000 metres and the cross-country race, and finishing second to J. Guillemot, the French stayer, in the 5,000 metres, while Nurmi's coach, Hannes Kolemainen, a pre-War star, accounted for the Marathon.

WONDERFUL NURMI.

We were impressed with Nurmi in 1920, but four years later in the Eighth Olympiad, at Paris we were astounded. This was the Nurmi Olympiad. The Finn dominated the gathering. Without apparent effort he won the 1,500 and 5,000 metres races, the cross-country championship, and was first home in the 3,000 metres team race. And W. Ritola, a compatriot, was second to Nurmi in the 5,000 metres the cross-country and steeplechase and won the 1000 metres and steeplechase. Stenroos, another Finn won the Marathon and completed Finland's claim for supremacy among distance-running nations.

Britain had three great wins in Paris. Harold Abrahams scored her very first win in the 100 metres, Eric Liddell took the 400 metres in record time, and Douglas Lowe the 800 metres.

Then in 1928 in the Ninth Olympiad, at Amsterdam, Douglas Lowe retained his 800 metres title, and Germany returned to the field of international sport. The British Empire was on the ascendancy here. Percy Williams, a 19-year old Canadian schoolboy, won both the 100 and 200 metres; S. J. M. Atkinson, the veteran Springbok timber-topper, took the 110 metres hurdles title; Dr. Pat O'Callaghan, Ireland, won the hammer-throwing for the Free State; and Lord Burghley, who is captain of the present team, won the 400 metres low hurdles race, thus breaking a long run of American successes.

Nurmi, in his third Olympic appearance, won the 10,000 metres, and was second in the steeplechase and 5,000 metres; Ritola won the 5,000 metres and second in the 10,000 metres, while a couple of Finnish newcomers took the 1,600 metres and the steeplechase. At the same festival, Miklo Oda recorded Japan's first success by winning the hop, step and jump.

The Ninth Olympiad was noteworthy for another event, the introduction of women's events to the track and field competitions. Since then women's athletics have continued to advance in popularity and excellence of performance, and to-day take their place in spreading the gospel of international athletics and international peace.

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# PROGRESS OF SCIENCE

## Insects On The Kansas Plains

### MAN AND THE BALANCE ON NATURE

A century ago the Great Plains of the centre of the United States of America were almost in their primeval condition. Dr. Roger Smith Professor of Entomology in the Kansas State Agriculture College, in a memoir reprinted in the American journal "Science," has shown how human operations have disturbed the balance of Nature. The land had settled down into an almost permanent condition, chiefly grass, a community of about 40 out of the 372 species known to exist in the State.

In the valleys and gullies there were a few scrubby trees which had escaped the occasional devastating fires. There was a natural fauna, including bison and carrier-pigeons, small rodents, birds of prey, and snakes. Swarms of grasshoppers came occasionally, but they were dealing with perennial plants that withstood their assaults. The insects generally had settled into harmony with their environment, with occasional sporadic increases or decreases due to temporary local conditions, but on the whole remained in average numbers, suited to the plant life and controlled by their natural enemies and parasites.

SCENE CHANGED

Then came civilized man and gradually changed the scene writes the scientific correspondent of the "Times." Many of the native animals were exterminated or driven away, making a first disturbance of the balance. But the greatest change was the replacement of the native prairie grass by crops. The soil and climate of the Great Plains were found well adapted to the growing of wheat. About 1775 the Hessian Fly was accidentally introduced, possibly with straw from Europe. Naturally it fed on wheat, barley, and rye and some native grasses. But the large wheat-fields of Kansas and the local climate were peculiarly favourable to it. In its native home it had to be content with one or at most two generations each year; in Kansas it always could have two or three and in good years four or five generations. Local enemies were few and ineffective. It had found optimum conditions. Man is trying to produce breeds of wheat resistant to it, but the fly in its turn is producing new strains suitable to the new conditions, and it may be long before man aided by Nature has brought about a tolerable equilibrium.

CHANGED HABITS

The pioneers brought corn from Ohio and New England States. It flourished well in the valleys and gave an opportunity to the chinch-bug, formerly an obscure parasite of a native grass to which it still returns in winter when the more succulent annuals have been harvested. It has spread from corn to oats, wheat, and other cultivated plants, and is now a severe pest of most of the crops in the Great Plains. No other member of its family is so abundant or so destructive in the Western world, and its explosion into a major pest is a direct consequence of human operations.

Wireworms have followed a similar course. Before the Great Plains came under human influence they fed on the roots of the native grasses, and probably were of little consequence, as the grasses grew in massive clumps with extensive root-systems. But when the sod was ploughed and corn planted, the wireworm were given a more attractive food, and have flourished extremely. The corn earworm was another native pest, which probably maintained a precarious existence on a wild ancestor of corn. It has now almost completely deserted its native food-plants for corn and other crops

ALFALFA

Alfalfa, known as lucerne in Europe generally, was brought to Kansas about 50 years ago and became a valuable crop. It improved the soil and gave three to five cuttings of hay each season But in the last 10 years its growing has become difficult, and the acreage devoted to it has been reduced to nearly half. Insect enemies have so weakened the plants that their life has been reduced to three or four years from 10 or15 years. The garden web-worm, which used to be satisfied with pigweed and chenopodium, but has transferred its attentions to alfalfa, now prefers the cultivated plant to the wild host, so that in the same area alfalfa may be heavily infested and the weeds slightly visited. The pea aphid and the autumn army-worm have similarly discovered alfalfa, and the corn ear-worm, finding corn too hard in late autumn, now makes an October visit to a crop that remains succulent.

THE EASIEST PATH

Such changes are only special cases of a general process by which plants and animals take the easiest path and multiply out of all bounds when it leads to more propitious conditions. The Colorado potato beetle was an obscure parasite on nightshade and horse-nettle until the cultivation of potatoes gave it a new opportunity. The sunflower beetle has just begun to attack beet. There is evidence that native vegetation has acquired some powers of resistance to native parasites, probably because the resistant species survive and the others succumb. But man with his agriculture has upset the old balance between plants and their parasites and a new balance has not yet been reached. Nor is it likely to come quickly, because man often changes his agricultural processes and Nature works slowly.

In the Great Plains, moreover, the dangers to crops have been increased by the destruction of native wild insectivorous birds have become more scarce, and their place is being taken by sparrows, doves, grackles, crows, and robins, for the most part of the year seed and fruit eaters. Doubtless in time some kind of a balance will be worked out again but not necessarily in the interests of man, and it requires constant vigilance on his part to direct and protect the new communities of animal and vegetable life which he has brought into existence.

# CELTIC ART IN BRITAIN

## Origin Of Irish Tradition

LONDON, (By Mail).

The International Congress of Prehistoric and Protohistoric sciences was continued at King's College, Strand, and some 50 papers on archaeological subjects were submitted for discussion in the various sections. At the general meeting, Mr. E. T. Leeds, Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum Oxford, spoke on "Celtic art in Britain."

Though historical evidence for the presence of Celts in these islands was first presented, he said, in the account of the voyage of Pytheas (c. 330 B.C.), there were strong archaeological grounds for suspecting their arrival as far back at least as the later Bronze Age. Art in Britain down to the close of that period was of a primitive kind, and it was not until after the Continental Celts had evolved from classical motives about the middle of the first millennium B.C., the decorative system known as the la Tene style that we could fairly speak of Celtic art as applied to these islands. This style gave birth to an artistic epoch which lasted, despite Roman domination over nearly four centuries down to the eleventh century of our era. It was first implanted, apparently, on the south coast, probably in the late fifth or fourth century B. C. Not until the third century did it take firm root, and by that time it was beginning to discard the naturalistic tendencies of the present Continental school in favour of purely geometrical arrangements of curving lines.

WESTERN SCHOOL.

This movement found its most brilliant expression in a Western school, corresponding to districts first occupied by Iron Age immigrants, a school whose influences permeated the Eastern Midlands and spread to Yorkshire and beyond. In simple form its work was exemplied on pottery designs in more masterly fashion on engraved mirrors like those from Birdlip and Desborough, characterized by flamboyant scrolls ingeniously conceived and amazing in the boldness and balance of their treatment. A period of decadent and unintelligent work, however, ensued. The style was diffused by the first century B.C. to the more easterly counties, which now experienced an influx of Belgic trials who developed 'champleve' enamelling to a high pitch of excellance. Here the designers retained memories of some of the naturalistic motives, and a special school of enamelling grew up. In the gradual geametricization of ornament, the British craftsman was seen attempting to obtain novel effects by the bizarre process of "breaking the back of the curve."

Before the Roman conquest Southern Britain was already falling under the influence of the mass-production of Continental factories; imports of bronzes, pottery, and the like were flowing into the country. There was a marked deterioration in the output of native artistic work, a loss of the bold fantasy of earlier efforts, and an increase of the dry formalism seen in the reduction of enamelled surfaces to small geometrical designs in sugares and triangles aiming at jewelled effects. In Wales, in Northern England, and in Scotland, on the periphery of the Roman occupation, Celtic art survived. Local schools borrowed new ideas and forms from classical sources, and the Celtic genius for adaptation was clearly illustrated by such masterpieces as the Aesica brooch. But from about 250 B. C. a Dark Age of Celtic art set in, although a link was made with the arid, ribbon-like scrolls of the "Ultimate La Tene" prevalent in Southern Scotland and Ireland from the close of the fourth century.

KEY TO IRISH RIDDLE

A fresh outburst of Celtic artistic energy occurred in South-east England, manifested in the enamelled escutcheins of the Winchester bowl and other vessels of a large group practically confined to an area east of the Fosse Way. The native, shaking himself free from the trammels of an imposed foreign art, followed the same road as his ancestors in the centuries before the Christian era in adapting borrowed motives to his own aesthetic needs. The outcome was the production of the amazing "trumpet-scrolls," arranged in the threefold manner beloved of the Celt and executed in Celtic enamel with all the inherent feeling of the Celt for the sweeep of curving line. These products of a renaissance of the Celtic spirit in Southern England fell within the sixth and seventh centuries. In conjunction with certain zoomorphic designs imbued with the same spirit and with the colour-schemes employed, they provided the key to the sudden appearance in Ireland at the close of the seventh century of early masterpieces like the Book of Durrow, unheralded by anything in the previous art-history of the island.


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# LABOUR EXODUS FROM THE URALS

## "A Human Torrent"

The Commissariat of Heavy Industry of the Soviet Union has published the results of an investigation of labour conditions in the Urals. The investigation was undertaken in order to discover why the "labour flux," which was unknown in the Ural industry until about two years ago, has now become the greatest disorganising factor there.

The report states that a "human torrent" is now sweeping from the Urals and newly recruited workers are insufficient to make good the losses due to the great exodus of old hands. Formerly, says the report, the Ural workers were the most stable 'cadres' of Russia. They had become attached to their particular localities in the course of two or three generations, and even the great revolutionary upheaval affected them little. Under the old capitalist system, each household had permanently acquired its own house or hut with a plot of land, and most of them had a cow, some pigs, poultry, and other small cattle. They were naturally unwilling to leave these possessions, and the industries thus had permanent professional workers on the spot.

PERMANENT ELEMENT.

But the new spirit which developed under the Five Years Plan took no account of the advantages derived by Soviet industry from this permanent element. Over-zealous Communist agitators influenced local authorities against the small-holders, who were, consequently, persecuted for their possessions, branded as semi-kulakas, and taxed beyond all measure, until they and their families found it preferable to abandon their homes and seek employment elsewhere. Now there is hardly any remnant left of this permanent element, and the Ural industries have almost entirely lost what they called their "own" experienced workers, having become a sort of corridor for the "human torrent" which rushes through in search of better conditions rumoured to exist in other places which are always said to be a little farther on. Some of the biggest works in the Urals can thus more than 100 per cent. turnover in their workmen course of a few months.

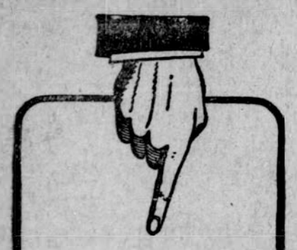
The Commissariat's report says that the agitators and officials were right in principle, but at the present stage of development it was wrong to ignore the strong binding factor of personal possession, and some means must be found to attach experienced hands again to their posts by temporarily conceding something to their private interests, the most convenient way being to allow them again to acquire a house, a cow, a plot of land, some poultry and rabbits for their private use.

# FOUR BAGS OF 'BHANG'

## Accused Offers Demonstration Of His Capacity In Court.

On a charge of storing "bhang" for unlicensed sale, a man name Mahomed Nawaz was produce together with four gunny bag full of "bhang," in the court Syed Bashir Haidar, a Lahor Magistrate. The four bags, weighing in all about one maund and ten seers, are alleged to have been recovered from the house of accused in Dhobi Mandi, Lahore.

Questiontd by the court accused stated that he had stored this "bhang" for personal use and not for sale. He had been, he said, addicted to the drug since he was 14 years of age and offered to give a demonstration of his capacity for taking "bhang" in the court.



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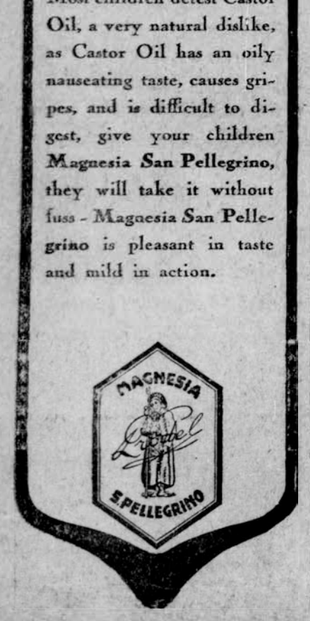


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# REVOLUTIONARIES IN CUBA

## Economic Distress

## DIFFICULTIES OF LEADERSHIP

Anti-Government activities in Cuba have recently led to the discovery of a revolutionary movement and the detention of several political leaders. On June 10 President Machado narrowly escaped death when a 50lb package of dynamite was discovered on the Miramar boulevard ready to be touched o. by electricity as the President was about to pass for a weekly visit to his country estate, writes the Havana correspondent of the "Times"

Shortly before he was due to arrive a gardener working in some adjacent flower beds came upon an insulated wire, which was found connected at one end with a battery and at the other end with the deadly charge. The police, upon being informed, hid as near as possible to the battery, and shortly afterwards arrested three Cuban youths who had alighted at the spot from a motor-car. All are members of prominent families and of known anti-Government sympathies.

DISCLOSED

After these arrests the whole plot was disclosed, and has provided the police with clues which led to the arrests of others concerned with sending bombs through the post to Army officers in one case with fatal results. News of the attempt upon the President's life was received throughout the Republic with great indignation, and the fact that it was frustrated only by the merest chance has further increased the anxiety felt for some time regarding his personal safety. A previous attempt to assassinate President Machado was made on February 23, 1931 when a soldier of the guard got on to the Palace roof and placed a bomb down a ventilation shaft directly connected with the President's sleeping apartment. In this instance his life was saved because a few feet above the apartment the shaft took a sharp bend, into which the bomb jammed and exploded, without harm other than damage to the building. The would-be assassin in this case is now serving life imprisonment.

ANTI-GOVERNMENT FACTIONS

These attempts on the President's life are a reflection of the political unrest which, in common with most Latin-American countries, has existed in Cuba for the past two years. In August, 1931, under the leadership of ex-President Menocal, head of the Conservative Party, an attempt at a general uprising was made which, after some fighting on a small scale, was quelled by Government forces and ended in the surrender of the rebel leaders, who were subsequently pardoned. Notwithstanding this lenient treatment, a recrudescence of bombing activities and the discovery of a new revolutionary movement this year led to the detention of these same leaders, with the exception of ex-President Menocal, who took refuge in the Brazilian Legation, where he claimed sanctuary under a recent agreement between several Latin-American nations for the protection of political refugees.

There are three anti-Government factions, the Nationalist Union, Conservative Party, and University students, who claim to be non-partisan, but who have been the cause of a large number of disturbances. Not only are these parties divided, but neither individually nor collectively do they appear to have any kind of programme that even the most sympathetic observer could understand beyond an antipathy for the present Administration. They have so far shown no sign of having among their parties a leader capable of handling the destinies of the nation. It is, therefore, obvious that any attempt to overthrow the present Administration by a revolutionary movement cannot meet with success so long as the well-trained Cuban Army with its modern guns and well-equipped Air Force, remains loyal to the Government. Under their vigilance it would be impossible to concentrate and equip a rebel force of sufficient strength to make any headway in the field, even if those devoted to such a cause could find the many millions of dollars with which such a movement would have to be backed in order to ensure the slightest chance of success.

ECONOMIC ILLS

It is lamentable that these attempts to foment trouble should occur at a time when Cuba is faced with an economic crisis never ebfore experienced in its history. The continued depression of the sugar industry, upon which 80 per cent of the population, either directly or indirectly, depend for a livelihood, has adversely affected every other class of business in the island, which an undercurrent of political unrest only serves to accentuate.

The price of sugar, upon which the prosperity of the country depends, has, since the middle of June, increased by 30 points, and in consequence a slightly more optimistic feeling prevails. Up to 1928 the price of sugar (excluding the inflated War and immediate post-War years) was usually around 2¼ cents a lb., f.o.b., which was looked upon as normal. Since 1928, however, the trend of the market has been steadily downward, until in April last it passed the low level of half a cent, at which it remained steady until the recent advance of 30 points. Could the last crop be sold at this improved price it would mean an additional 20,000,000 to the Cuban sugar industry so that it requires no stretch of imagination to visualize what the result would be if sugar prices should return to anything approaching pre-War levels.

PURCHASING POWER

It follows that, with a steadily declining annual income over a period of years from an industry upon which the country so largely depends, the purchasing power of the Cuban nation has reached a very low level. For the year 1929 imports from the United States, her principal market, were valued at 128,898,376 dollars, but in 1931 these had fallen 47,985,487 dollars, and for the first three months of 1932 were only half that of the same period in 1931. Imports from other countries have fallen off in like ratio.

Naturally, with such a heavy decline in imports, there has been a heavy decreas in the Government's principal source of revenue, that of Customs dues. Receipts from this source in 1929 were 40,918,938 dollors, which had fallen to 22,036,079 dollars in 1931, and emergency taxes and other measures were resorted to in order to balance the national Budget. Notwithstanding the very trying period through which it is passing, at no time has the Cuban Government been in default on the paymet of interest and amortization of its foreign debt, although in 1931 it experienced difficulty in meeting these obligations.

WAGES

In the process of cutting expenditure to meet reduced incomes, both Government and private enterprise in Cuba have been compelled to go a good deal farther than in most countries of the world. Within the last two years the rate of wages paid in two sugar industry has been below the pre-War level. Government employees and those of the public service railways have received reductions varying from 50 to 25 per cent., according to grade, and the majority of banks, business houses, industrial concerns, and public corporations have all follower suit in greater or lesser degree.

During the same period the ked decline, although this feature has not kept pace with the reduction in salaries and wages made, and there is a good deal of truth in a saying, much cost of living has shown a marused to-day, that although it is possible to purchase 25 per cent. more with a dollar than it was two years ago, the dollar is 75 per cent. more difficult to get hold of.

TOBACCO

Of secondary importance in Cuba is the tobacco industry, which is also facing an unprecedented crisis, since this commodity is among the first to be sacrificed upon thealtar of domestic economy in times of depression. This industry has been dealt a severe blow through the recent decision of the Cuban Tobacco Company of New York, subsidiary of the American Tobacco Company, to close down all their factories in Cuba, throwing many thousands of workers out of employment. The decision followed a strike of many months' brought about by the refusal of the employees to accept a reduction of pay, or to submit the matter to arbitration. The Cuban Tobacco Company have announced their intention of establishing their factories in the United States, possibly at Tampa, in the State of Florida, although the raw leaf tobacco will still be cultivated on their extensive plantations in the Vuelta Abajo regions of Cuba.

The amount of British capital invested in Cuba is approximately £45,000,000, upon which, due to the sugar crisis, little or no interest is being paid, but in this respect British investors are no worse off than their American "confreres," who have no less a sum than £200,000,000 (calculating the pound at par) sunk in the sugar industry alone, upon which no interest has been forthcoming for the last few years.


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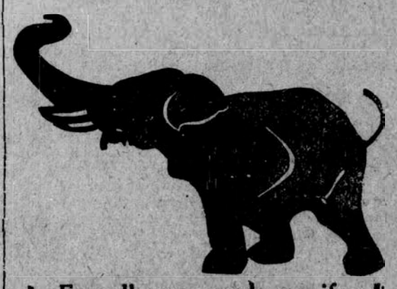
*THE LARGEST PAPER MILLS IN INDIA*



**For all your work specify the famous Titaghur "ELEPHANT" Brand Printings, Writings, Type-writings, Duplicators, Banks, Bonds, Browns' Imitation Art, Cover Papers, etc.**

## JUBILEE YEAR

**The Company was incorporated on 27th July, 1882, Fifty years ago**

From small beginnings with one machine we have increased and progressed, so that to-day we have two Mills with eight machines, making 1,600 tons, of fine quality paper month, mainly from Sabai grass and Bamboo --the finest of Indian raw materials.

*Managing Agents:*

**Messrs. F. W. HEILGERS & Co.**

CHARTERED BANK BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA.

# BLOCKS

## FOR SALE

Many BLOCKS of PICTURES appearing in the Daily and Sunday Chronicle are FOR SALE at Two Annas and Nine Pies per Sq. inch inclusive of Postage.

*APPLY TO THE—*

**MANAGER,**
"Bombay Chronicle."


## JARDINE'S WINNING FOUR

### Surrey Made 57 In 20 Minutes

Such a stubborn resistance did Middlesex offer at the Oval that they saved the inning defeat at a quarter past five and still had two wickets in hand. Batting a second time 399 behind, they closed for 455 just before six o'clock. It seemed that they had saved the match, but Surrey got the 57 runs they required in twenty minutes. Shepherd, twice missed, last Brown and Fender for nine, but he and Block added 36 in less than ten minutes before both were run out. Each batsman raced to the wicket as wickets fell, and Jardine, going in, was missed off his first stroke, which yielded two runs. He cut the next ball for four and drove what in any case would have been the last ball of the match to the pavilion rails, so Surrey snatched victory absolutely on time.


**PATHE CINEMA**
SATURDAY NEXT
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
**THE CIRCUS**
SYNCHRONISED


## 'HOLIEST WOMAN' DIES

### Daughter Of Baha'i Prophet Passes Away At Haifa

Shoghi Effendi, head of the Baha-i-faith, recently announced the death at Haifa, Palestine, of Bayiiyyih Khanum, daughter of Baha'U'llah, the prophet of Bahaism.

The American National Spiritual Assembly, in keeping with the world Baha'ist faith, has decreed nine months' suspension of religious festivities in mourning.

"Born in 1847", the American Assembly said of her, "Bayiiyyih Khanum, daughter of Baha 'U-Liah the prophetic leader whom the two Governments of Persia and Turkey combined to keep in exile and imprisonment for more than 41 years, from earliest childhood lived a life of such devotion, inner peace and steadfast faith that the Baha'is of east and west alike regard her as the holiest woman in the world's history."

## CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Shravan Vad 14, 1988
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Akhar 27, 1351
Parsi—Aspandad 28, 1301
Sunrise—6h. 23m.
Sunset—6h. 56m.
Highside—11-17 23-10
Lowtide—4-30 17-23.
Phases of the moon—New moon 1st Sept. 1h 25m a.m. First quarter 7th Sept. 6h 19m p.m. Full moon 15th Sept. 2h 36m a.m.

The Rotary Club of Bombay: Taj Mahal Hotel, 1-30 p.m. Rotarian S. T. Sheppard on "Bombay in the days of Queen Anne."

Bombay Improvements Committee 4-10 p.m.

### DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Homicide Squad" Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"The Beloved Bachelor" Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS—"The Cock-Eyed World". Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Lovers Courageous" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
RIALTO—"Mata Hari". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Shanghaied Love" Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Tom Sawyer" Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"The Four Devils" Daily at 5, 7. 9 and 11 p.m. Matinee, Friday 3 p.m.
KRISHNA CINEMA—"Krishnavatar". Daily at 5, 7.15 and 10 p.m.
THE PALACE (Byculla).—"Mexicali Rose", Daily 6.30 and 10 p.m. Wednesday matinee 4 p.m.

GATHA SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Sukhadvala Buildings, 172 Hornby Road, this (Tuesday) evening at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Sonrabji N. Kanga, will read a paper on "A remarkable ancient Prophecy regarding the World-War of 1914". The Meeting is open to the public.

LECTURE ON PHILOSOPHY.—There will be a public lecture on the Philosophy of Aristotle by Dr. G. Y. Chitnis in the Babai Hall, Krishna Bldg. opp. Boribunder at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday).

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.—The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Dr. Socrates Noronha, J.P., will deliver a lecture on "Social Hygiene."

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo and Australia per S. S. "Moldavia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1-0 p.m. on Thursday the 1st proximo.

The Clan Line Steamer the "Clan Ranald" left Suez on August 26

TEELGRAPH NOTIFICATION.
From September 1 ordinary messages to New Caleronia will be charged at Rs. 3 4 as. per word. All British Government messages at Rs. 2 as. 4 word and French Government messages at Rs. 2 per word.

## WILSON COLLEGE HARTAL

BOMBAY, Monday.

Students of the Wilson College observed a hartal to-day as a protest against the arrest on Saturday night, of two students of the College on the suspicion of they being connected with Congress activities in the city.

A large section of them held a meeting on Chaupatty Sands and passed a resolution protesting against these arrests.

THE BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB
PRESENT
HAWK ISLAND
A "THRILLER" IN 3 ACTS
BY
HOWARD IRVING YOUNG
AT THE
OPERA HOUSE
Saturday, 27th August
Tuesday, 30th "
Wednesday, 31st "
Thursday, 1st September
Saturday, 3rd "
AT 9-30 P.M.
MATINEE
Saturday, 3rd September
AT 6-0 P.M.
BOX OFFICE & PLAN AT S. ROSE & CO.

# 35th "Emergency Council" Jailed

## FLAG SALUTATION AT BHULESHWAR AND ITS SEQUEL

BOMBAY, Monday.

Three members of the 35th Emergency Council of the B. P. C. C. and the "Dictator" of the Bhuleshwar Ward Congress Committee were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 each or in default six weeks' further imprisonment by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to-day.

The accused were arrested yesterday at Bhuleshwar while holding a flag salutation and charged under Section 143 I.P.C. for defying the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

All of them pleaded not guilty and refused to participate in the proceedings while the president added "it is our duty to honour our Nation's flag."

Mr. Spencer, police prosecutor opening the case, stated that it was announced in the "Congress Bulletin" on August 27 that a flag salutation ceremony would be held at Bhuleshwar and citizens were asked to muster in their thousands and to respect the nation's flag.

PROCESSION.

At 3-30 a.m. the accused who were all garlanded and carried national flags came in a procession at Kabutarkhana (Bhuleshwar). They were followed by a crowd of 200 to 300 persons, who shouted national slogans. They were asked by the police to disperse but refused to do so and were put under arrest.

Sub-inspector Mungekar, of the Princess Street police station, stated that he was present on the spot and arrested the accused. The first accused was the president of the Emergency Council, the second and the third accused were the two secretaries of the council. The fourth accused claimed that he was the "Dictator" of the Bhuleshwar Ward Congress Committee.

The magistrate convicted all the accused for violating the Chief Presidency Magistrate's order under Section 144 and sentenced them as above.

On receiving the sentence all the accused took out tiny tri-coloured flags from their pockets, and waving them shouted national slogans.

BEATING BATAKI.

Two Congress volunteers who were arrested on Sunday morning at the junction of Old Hanuman Lane and Kalbadevi Road for beating Bataki and announcing Congress programme for the day were charged in the same court for assisting the operations of an unlawful association. The police statedd that one of them beat a Bataki while the other read out the programme from a printed handbill.

The magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30 or in default six weeks' further imprisonment.

## Bulletin Copies Seized

Four Congress volunteers, arrested by the Pydhonie police on Saturday last, under 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, were placed to-day before Mr. P. L. Thakker, Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, and the police applied for a remand of the accused.

In their application the police stated that the first three accused were arrested while they were picketing the rice firm of Messrs. Hassan Premji, on Frer Road.

In consequence of a statemen made by the third accused a room in Samuel Street, Mandvi, was searched and the polic found 800 unauthorised news sheets and some Congress uni forms, which were removed. A watch was kept on the roor and the four accused wer arrested while getting into the room.

The accused were remanded to police custody till Wednesday pending further enquiries.

## *DEFYING POLICE CHIEF'S BAN*

### *Four Processionists Jailed*

BOMBAY, Monday.

Failing to respect the ban of the Chief Presidency Magistrate on political processions was the charge against four persons who were put up before Mr. I. N Mehta Presidency Magistrate, this morning.

The accused were arrested by the Mharbavdi Police on Sunday for marching in a procession with a view to take part in the monthly flag salutation ceremony. They were charged under Section 145 I.P.C.

Inspector MaCarthy giving evidence stated that the accused wore Congress uniforms and were arrested while marching in a procession.

The Magistrate sentenced three accused to six months rigorous imprisonment each and the fourth to four months' R. I.

### *Four Months For Selling Bulletins*

—:o:—

BOMBAY, Monday.

A man arrested in a local train while selling Congress Bulletin was awarded four months rigorous imprisonment by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court this morning. The accused was arrested in a local train between Marine Lines and Charni Road on Sunday.

Another man who announced the Congress programme in connection with the monthly flag salutation ceremony was given the same sentence.

### *Released But Asked To Quit Bombay*

Mr. Mathews Francis, a South Indian Christian, who was detained in the Byculla Jail, under the Ordinance was released on Monday afternoon.

On his release he was served with a notice issued by the Commissioner of Police asking him to quit Bombay by midnight on Tuesday.

## LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET
OCTOBER
New York, Aug. 29.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing rate | 9.14 |
| To-day's opening rate | 9.10 |
| Difference | —.04 |
| To-day's closing rate | 9.15 |
| Difference | plus 01 |

BROACH EXPECTATIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| April-May | Rs. 263 |
| July/August | Rs. 253 |

BROACH EXPECTATION.
OCTOBER
Liverpool, Aug. 29.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing rate | 6.54 |
| To-day's opening rate | 6.77 |
| Difference | +.23 |
| To-day's closing rate | 6.86 |
| Difference | +.32 |

LONDON SILVER MARKET
London, Aug. 29.

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver Ready | 18 1/2 |
| High | 2 ans. |
| Silver forward | 18 5/8 |
| Higher | 2 ans |

Market:—India and China bought.

BOMBAY MARKET
Bombay, Aug. 29.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Silver Spot | 57 | 4 | 0 |
| Bhadrawa | 57 | 12 | 0 |
| Ashad | 58 | 4 | 0 |
| Gold | 29 | 4 | 0 |
| Guinea | 18 | 8 | 9 |

## CAPTURE OF "WANTED MAN"

### Chittagong Armoury Raid Echo

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

A smart capture was made by the C I D last night of a youth alleged to be wanted in connection with the Chittagong Armoury Raid.

The youth is alleged to have been identified as Hemendra Dastidar for whose arrest the Government had announced a reward of Rs. 250.

It is stated that acting on the information that a suspicious youth was residing in the locality, the police kept a watch in Manicktala area for a few days and arrested Dastidar who, it is said first gave a false name, but later disclosed his identity. A. P.

## LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

### Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

—:o:—

T. T. ON LONDON
New York, Aug. 29.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 3.46 3/4 |
| To-day's closing | 3.43 1/2 |

T. T. ON NEW YORK
London Aug. 29.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 3.46 3/8 |
| To-day's opening | 3.46 5/8 |
| To-day's closing | 3.46 1/2 |

## DISPOSING OF MUNICIPAL LANDS

—:o:—

### Appointment Of Committee Futile

### CITY FATHERS THROW OUT GOREGAOKAR'S MOTION

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday threw out the proposition of Mr. K. H. Goregaokar to appoint a committee to dispose of the municipal plots of lands It will be recalled that Mr. Goregaokar at the last meeting moved that in view of the fact tha large areas of Municipal land are still to be disposed of, and as it is desirable that these area should be disposed of early so as to secure repayment of loans raised for the purpose and thus save interest thereon, a Committee be appointed to consider, in consultation with the Commissioner, and report to the Corporation the ways and means for expediting the disposal of Municipal lands.

COMMITTEE USELESS.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee opposed the resolution and said no useful purpose would be served by appointment of such a committee. Generally, half the number of members of the committee did not attend the committee meetings and the other half were influenced by undercurrents. Besides, no case was made out to show that the Municipal Commissioner had not done any justice.

Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin also opposed the proposition which he thought was ill advised.

The proposition was carried to a division and was declared lost by 32 votes against 24.

MUNICIPAL PROPERTY.

Mr. V. N. Vedak then moved:

"That the Corporation are of opinion that with a view to keeping the members of the Corporation in touch with the Municipal property, both moveable and immoveable, the Municipal Commissioner be requested to furnish to the Corporation at the end of March and September every year (from the ensuing month of September) a statement in a tabular form showing and sufficiently describing moveable and immoveable property of the Corporation which awaits disposal on account of the same being not required by the Municipality on account of its unserviceableness or uselessness—the statement to contain the time and cost of acquisition and the user thereof made in the meanwhile and the manner in which the same is to be disposed of."

COMMISSIONER EXPLAINS.

The Commissioner said statements of plots of lands both disposed and undisposed were submitted to the Standing Committee. If the proposition was given effect to even small scraps of iron and broken carts also would have to be accounted for. He thought the proposition impracticable and disadvantageous to the Corporation.

The amendment and resolution were put to vote and lost. The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday.

### *Pateti Swadeshi Bazar*

BOMBAY, Monday.

Despite rain, the Bazar was largely attended by the public and brisk business was done to-day. There was a fair attendance of ladies who were busy seeing and purchasing genuine khadi pure Silk and Woollen goods, etc., a the ladies' stalls.

The Bazar is daily open to all between 4-30 and 8-30 p.m. Admission free.

CALCUTTA SWADESHI SANGHA

The Secretary, Museum Committee, Calcutta Swadeshi Sangha 161/1, Harrison Road, Calcutta writes:

We have received a number of communications from people who are unable to start Swadeshi industries because of lack of capital We have likewise a number of capitalists who are looking for profitable propositions in which to invest surplus funds.

"The Museum will be glad to act as a meeting ground for capitalists and those in need of capital. We shall be glad to hear from both kinds of people and if possible, to arrange to put the one in touch with the other.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the Mails from London of 18th instant arrived at Aden at 5/30 a.m. on the 28th idem and left there at 8/30 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m. on Thursday the 1st September.

The outward P. and O. Extra Steamer "Moldavia" left Port Said on the 23rd instant and in ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Thursday the September.

The "Moldavia" will sail from Ballard Pier at noon the same day and anchor in stream leaving there at 5 p.m. for Australia.

The O. G. K. Steamer "Hague Maru" left Moji for Bombay on August 29 and is due to arrive on Sept. 23 via usual ports.

# WANTED TO HIT DOG BUT HIT A MAN

### Oil Engineer Arrested But Let Off On Bail

### BOMBAY GYM. TRAGEDY AVERTED

BOMBAY, Monday.

An attempt to frighten away dogs by means of rifle-shooting nearly ended in a tragedy a Queen's Road this morning.

The bullet went wide and hit a gardner in the employ of the Bombay Gymkhana in the arm but fortunately the injury was of a minor character.

The incident occurred near the Bombay Gymkhana tennis courts at Queen's Road at about 9 a.m. A gardner, Laxman Madhoo, working on the courts, was hit by a bullet which came from the direction of a bungalow on Willoughby Road. The gardner was injured in the arm and was removed to the G.T. Hospital, where he was treated and allowed to go.

The Esplanade Police, who made inquiries, learnt that the shot was fired by Mr. James Smith, chief engineer of the Vacuum Oil Company, Bombay from his residence.

Mr. Smith explained to the police that it was a pure accident He was annoyed by continuous barking of dogs in front of his house and with a view to frightening them away, he fired a rifle shot. He missed the dog and the bullet struck the gardner. He expressed regret for causing injury to the gardner.

The police arrested Mr. Smith and let him off on a bail of Rs. 100.

### *"GO TO NASIK"*

### *Sadhus And Lethal Weapons*

BOMBAY, Monday.

"Apparently these men have missed their way and come to Bombay instead of going to Nasik."

This remark was made by Mr D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court this morning, when two old Sadhus were placed before him and charged with defying the Police Commissioner's ban on lethal weapon.

The accused, who recently came to Bombay, were arrested by the police yesterday for carrying big poles with flags and iron rings at the top.

The accused Kishan Singh and Daban Singh, who hailed from Dehra Dun, stated that they were Sadhus and had visited almost every part of India. They carried these religious symbols with them wherever they went.

The Magistrate convicted them and sentenced them to one day's simple imprisonment each.

In passing sentence the magistrate told the accused: "Go to Nasik. These things are not wanted in Bombay."

### *HOOLIGANS AT C. P. TANK*

BOMBAY, Monday.

While passing along C. P. Tank Road at about 1-30 p.m. to-day Ardeshir Sheriar, an Irani was attacked by some hooligans. By the time the police arrived on the scene the hooligans took to their heels.

Sheriar was treated for injuries on the head and face at the J. J. Hospital and allowed to go.

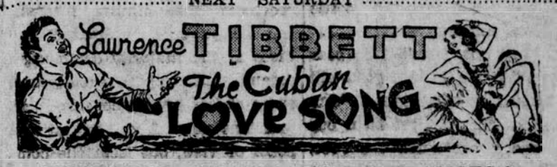
## SHAMDASANI'S APPLICATION DISMISSED

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. Shamdasani made an application to-day before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court, asking for leave to appeal to the Privy Council against the decision of the High Court in the Central Bank Case. His suit was for a declaration that Rs. 13 lakhs paid by the Bank in 1923-24 was not legally paid under the provisions of the Companies' Act. The suit was dismissed by Mr. Justice Kania and the decision was confirmed on appeal.

In dismissing the application for leave for appeal, Their Lordships said that the case was not of sufficient public importance, and there were no sufficient grounds to justify them in giving a certificate to enable the applicant to go to Privy Council.

FREDERICK LONSDALE'S STORY OF TRUE ROMANCE!
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P. M. THE CAPITOL BOMBAY'S LEADING TALKIE HOUSE
STARRING THE STAR ALL THE GIRLS ADORE
Robert Montgomery

bring LEAP YEAR love-making up to date in
Lovers Courageous
With MADGE EVANS—ROLAND YOUNG
Also Showing A New FLIP THE FROG COMEDY CARTOON
NEXT SATURDAY
Laurence TIBBETT

The Cuban LOVE SONG
HAUNTING SONGS! RUMBA DANCES!

PATHE CINEMA
TO-DAY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10.
A GIRL ON A HELL SHIP NOT FIT FOR A DOG!
SHANGHAIED LOVE
Blood-Red Adventure and True-Blue Romance Where Tempests Rage!
RICHARD CROMWELL
NOAH BEERY
SALLY BLANE

From a Thrilling Sea Story By Norman Springer
Directed by George B. Seitz
A Columbia Picture
A UNITED ARTISTS RELEASE
ALSO SHOWING
SCREEN SNAPSHOT CARTOON
PATHE SUPER SOUND GAZETTE
BOOK NOW AT S. ROSE & CO. OR AT THE THEATRE.
Phone 41561.

## OPIUM TO THE RESCUE

### Anglo-Indian's Death In St. George's Hospital

BOMBAY, Monday.

Charles Stanley, an Anglo-Indian, residing at Hanooman Buildings, Palton Road, died this morning at the St. George's hospital.

Charles was removed to the hospital by his brother and sister at 12-45 a.m. on Saturday last, as, it appears, he was suffering from opium poisoning.

At the time of admission, Charles stated that he had taken opium the previous (Friday) night, as he was in financial difficulties.

When admitted, Charles was very drowsy.

Inspite of treatment he expired to-day at about 10-5 a.m.

The contents of his stomach were immediately sent to the Chemical Analyzer for report.

In the opinion of the doctor, death was due to opium poisoning, self-administered while in a depressed frame of mind, which was the result of financial difficulties.

An inquest on his body will be held by the City coroner on Tuesday morning.

TO-MORROW MATINEE at 4 p.m,
THE RIALTO
To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NOW RUNNING FOR THE 3RD WEEK.
MATA HARI
with
GRETA GARBO
RAMON NOVARRO
PATHE CINEMA
SATURDAY NEXT
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
THE CIRCUS
SYNCHRONISED

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30 1932

# WANTED : A LEAD

The Poet Tagore said the other day that the Communal Award had diverted the attention of Indians from the real problem of constitutional reforms to a side issue and that they were all getting unnecessarily irritated over a question which they could settle themselves, without much trouble, if they only brought to bear on the subject a little good-will and mutual co-operation. "The solution of the problem is in our own hands," continued the Poet, "and we should take advantage of the new feeling of resentment that is sweeping the intellectual circles in our country to-day against irrational communal and class differences to come to an agreement between ourselves and thus remove one of the greatest obstacles from the path of our national self-expression."

**COUNTRY TIRED OF IT.**

These must be the feelings of every patriotic Indian, whether he is a Hindu, Muslim or Sikh. Those who have been anxiously discussing the constitutional problems of the country all these years have suddenly transformed themselves into champions of communal interests, as to who should get a few seats more here and a few seats more there. The country is tired of this communal warfare and we are sure everybody would be pleased, including the communalists, if they could settle the question once for all and began the real task that faces us all. The "New Statesman," like most of the other British papers, is surprised at so much heat displayed by both the Sikh and Muslim communities who have benefited at the expense of others, though it expected the Congress papers "to abuse" the Award. This is an attitude typical of the British who seem to believe that what their Premier has done for a subject country like India must obviously be good for its people, since it is also good for Great Britain.

**ESSENTIALLY INDIAN.**

We are not greatly concerned with what the British Press thinks or writes, for the whole problem is essentially Indian and it is for patriotic Indians themselves to sit together without further loss of time and try to come to a permanent understanding with each other, just as they did at Lucknow 15 years ago.

Mr. M. C. Chagla, in his interview in the "Chronicle", pleaded for a saner solution of the problem. Unless we want majorities and minorities to be divided on sharp religious lines, without the slightest hope of their ever becoming united, and the permanent rule of religious zealots of either the one or the other of the two communities, the different parties involved are bound to arrive at some kind of working arrangement. Under the Award "a minority is hopelessly lost unless the cleavage of parties is on an economic or political basis" says Mr. Chagla, with the result that except in three or four provinces the Muslim interests will always be subordinated to those of the majority community, because under separate electorates every one is apt to consider all questions not from the national point of view, but from the communal. Mr. Chagla, therefore, calls for a halt in the campaign of mutual recriminations, which has now gone too far to do good to anyone. He asserts that the Muslims would have gained more, if they had accepted the Congress or even the Nehru Settlement, with joint electorates. It is idiotic at any rate to suggest that the Premier's Award should be accepted simply because a few communalists and two or three Liberals committed the blunder of asking for it.

**THE IMMEDIATE TASK.**

The immediate task which faces the country is to evolve unity out of this communal diversity which is sought to be thrust on us from outside. How are we to do it, if we concentrate all our attention on the past and refuse to see the future? We do not agree with Mr. Chagla when he says that the Congress is 'hors de combat' at present. Congress is not concerned with the communal bickerings. The Congress resolution still holds the political field, as the expression of the true nationalist solution of the problem based on justice for all. As for the Liberals, their leaders seem to be looking for a gesture from either Whitehall or Simla, instead of trying to bring together the different parties to the Award and evolving a solution agreeable to all. If they could persuade themselves to make a serious and genuine effort to call a conference to thresh out the problem they would be able to achieve a greater measure of unity than at any time before.

**AGREED SOLUTION POSSIBLE.**

The reasons are simple. Some of the communalists were looking to Mr. MacDonald to give them even more than they have got. But they were disappointed. Now that every one is convinced that it is impossible for the country to be satisfied with an imposed communal solution from outside, the only alternative before the country is for the different communities to put their heads together and by mutual give and take at a "Swadeshi Round Table Conference" preserve the "integrity and solidarity of the nation." We believe that an agreed solution is quite possible and it only needs some one to give the lead.

# "Buy Indian Cotton"

In his letter published in our columns yesterday Mr. S. H. Batlivala makes a bold attempt to justify the policy of those mill-owners who continue to import large quantities of foreign cotton despite the loss that such a policy inflicts upon the Indian cotton growers and the growing demand in the country for completely Swadeshi cloth. He admits that this year there has been what he himself calls a "boycott" of Indian cotton but attributes it to high prices and small supplies. It is true that this year over-production of cotton in America resulted in the dumping of American cotton here at low prices. But the mill-owners who expect Indians to fight Japanese dumping by paying a higher price for Swadeshi cloth might have made a small sacrifice for the sake of Swadeshi, even if it were not possible to transfer the slightly higher cost of Indian cotton on to the consumer of their cloth.

**MAIN COMPLAINT.**

However, our main complaint is not merely against the purchasers of foreign cotton this year but against the regular policy of certain mill-owners in systematically importing foreign cotton. Even a neutral critic like Dr. Mathai, the President of the Tariff Board, was constrained to remark: "Our mill-owners seem to have relegated to Indian cotton a place which is somewhat inferior to what nature intended it to occupy."

Surely Mr. Batlivala does not mean that Indian long staple cotton is always higher in price than the foreign stuff. He also contends that if the mill-owners were to buy in India all the six lakhs of bales of long staple cotton that they now import from abroad the demand would have exceeded the supplies." A shortage of supply, if one should occur at all, can only be temporary. India normally exports 25 lakhs of bales of cotton of different varieties and produces about 11 lakhs of bales of long staple cotton; and it should be easy enough for her to transfer to the Indian mill-owners nearly all the superior cotton they need, which she has now to export.

**POSSIBLE IN TIME.**

Even if it should be difficult to cope with a suddenly increased demand, it should be possible for the Indian cotton growers, given sufficient time, to supply nearly all the superior cotton that the mill-owners need. It is true that some of the American and Egyptian varieties of cotton cannot at present be grown in India. In such a case we contend in the ultimate interest of the country that the mill-owners and the public should be content with such cloth as can be made out of Indian cotton. Once the cotton growers are assured that all the finer cotton they grow will have a ready market in the country, internal competitiaon, enterprise, the world demand for superior cotton, and such research work as Government and the textile interests may encourage, all these factors will combine to enable the production in India of better cotton in larger quantities in no distant future.

**LEGISLATIVE PROTECTION.**

The cotton growers also need some legislative protection just as the mill-owners need it; but Mr. Batlivala is not accurate in stating that we have been all along a protagonist "of having import duties" on foreign cotton. He asks: "Is it in accordance with your fundred per cent. Swadeshism that the Indian manufacturer of fine textiles should be penalised by tariffs on cotton imports, which is tantamount to protection by the back door for his foreign competitors." Our answer to this poser is that while we ask for a fair duty on cotton, we also ask as an indispensable concomitant a much higher duty on all imported piece-goods. If the latter duty is levied, a duty on imported cotton will not operate as back door preference to foreign manufacturers. The same arguments that are advanced in support of protection to Indian piece-goods may also be urged in support of protection to the handloom weavers and the cotton growers. The best way to protect all is to levy a fair duty on foreign cotton, a higher one on foreign yarn and a much higher one on all imported piece-goods.

**NOT THE GROWERS' FAULT.**

One more reason why, according to Mr. Batlivala, it is not possible for mill-owners to buy more long staple cotton in India is that, "no reliance can be placed upon the bulk of long staple Indian cotton owing to its frequent adulteration with inferior varieties." Now, since the problem of adulteration is one which concerns the mill-owners as well as the cotton growers, it should be possible for all the parties interested to concert measures to take effective steps to make adulteration impossible. Besides, if cotton growers are assured of a ready market or are protected otherwise, there will be less need for them to lower prices by adulteration. If the mills are all efficiently managed, it should be possible for them to transfer a part of the protection they get to the cotton grower in the form of an assured demand and a fair price for his produce. Mr. Batliwala points out that Japan by purchasing Broach and Oomra cotton cheaper than the average American variety makes a profit of Rs. 3½ crores in her cotton bill alone. Surely Indian mills may do likewise by preferring Indian cotton to American. Mill-owners should never lose sight of the fact that it helps them in the long run to maintain the purchasing power of the cotton growers and generally to safeguard their interests. Nor should they ever forget that the determination of the public to use only completely Swadeshi cloth is growing stronger every day and the time will come when they will refuse to buy cloth of any kind which is not Swadeshi through and through.

# "RESTORE EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY"

## British Die-Hards' Suggestion To Government

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

(BY AIR MAIL)

LONDON, Aug. 20.

As was anticipated, the system of separate electorates has once again been thrust on India by the British Cabinet through the publication of the White Paper on Wednesday last. The much boosted communal award has given opportunity to the British Press to publish articles and other contributions from retired officials from India and others.

Columns of papers like the "Daily Mail", the "Daily Express" and the "Morning Post" are being thrown open to anybody ready to denounce Indian nationalism. On Wednesday morning in support of its contention to withhold transfer of power in the hands of the Indian people, 'the Morning Post" went to the length of publishing a full page of pictures depicting what are called the 'Hindu-Muslim quarrels.'

**DON'T TRANSFER POWER.**

"The Daily Telegraph" correspondents and the correspondents of the other papers in London as well in the provinces insist that as the "Communal Award" will not satisfy the Sikhs and the Hindus, there should be no transfer of power. On the contrary, there is a positive suggestion, from people who, we are told, are authorities on Indian situation, that the lost prestige of the British Government and its subordinates in India should be recovered quickly. It is pointed out that the present trouble in India is mainly due to the introduction of the British legal system and the growth of bureaucracy which has paved the way for the domination of the lawyer and the money lending classes whose political organ is the Congress Party. It is emphasized that the position in India has become so serious that the question is no longer of self-government or foreign government, but rather of Bolshevism or anarchy. "The country is rapidly drifting into that maelstrom" says a retired district judge, who claims to be an authority on India as a result of many years spent in the country, "which overwhelmed China, Russia and other countries."

**TRUST MAN ON SPOT.**

These correspondents point out that "after concessions after concessions to the Congress Party, the British administration in India has now become thoroughly demoralised." The first essential step, therefore, it is suggested, now that the Communal Award is made, should be to restore the executive authority of the British official, who alone can elevate the village community as the unit of self-government. While such are the comments and proposals of the die-hard organs of British "public opinion", the other papers have taken a middle course.

**"SINCERE ATTEMPT."**

They welcome the Prime Minister's award as the proper solution of the communal tangle and in paying tribute to the head of the Government, they opine that the unanimous backing of the whole Cabinet to the present plan is a sufficient justification to believe that no better solution is possible. According to these papers, in which I include the 'Daily Herald" and the "Manchester Guardian", the plan presented by the Cabinet is a sincere attempt to carry Indian reform another stage along the right road. While admitting that the present "Award" is not a permanent solution, as such a depends upon Indian people themselves, these papers maintain that conditions of race and creed being of exceptional character in India, the task of the Cabinet has been immensely difficult. None-the-less, as in the past, so in the present, the British Government will be able to surmount the difficulties and remove the suspicions about its intentions from the Indian mind.

As additional proof of their belief in the good intention of the "National" Cabinet, these papers remind Indian readers that the Government quite evidently still intends to hold, probably during the coming winter, something like a modified Round Table Conference in London. It is stated that the Conference will be followed by the drafting of the complete constitution, the sitting of a Parliamentary Select Committee, with power to confer with representative Indians and to hear Indian evidence and the production of the India Bill.

**PATEL'S VIEW.**

As in India so in England, the Indian opinion on the British "Award" is most critical. After studying the "Award" most carefully, Mr. V. J. Patel tells me that it is designed to enable the British Government to continue its autocratic hold on India. It will divide further the communities and classes into water-tight compartments. Mr. Saklatwala thinks that the present plan is in reality the unsettlement of the communal question.

**REAL ISSUE SIDE-TRACKED.**

Before leaving for India, Mr. Walchand Hirachand and Dr. Moonje had no hesitation in stating that they did not expect anything in the nature of encouragement to the Indian people to trust the Prime Minister to be just and fair to the Indian nation. From what they had observed during their short stay in this country, both of them felt that the sole object of the British Cabinet has been to find new methods to continue autocratic rule in India. Neither of them was prepared to share the view of British newspapers that the present award would solve, even temporarily, the communal impasse. Mr. Walchand feels that by putting forth the bogey of communal differences, the British Government is side-tracking th real Indian issue, that is the transfer of political power in the hands of the Indian people. Unless that was done, no one should expect, said Mr. Walchand Hirachand, to take the British Prime Minister at his word when he says that he is a friend of India. So far as Mr. Jinnah is concerned, one cannot yet say whether he is satisfied with the partial success of his plan. The Muslim leader is away from town. Though we are told that he is away in Germany for rest cure, it is suggested in certain quarters that he is closetted with His Highness the Aga Khan in Paris and will break his silence only after these consultations are over.

# Notes of the Day

**Anglo-Indians' Part.**

Sir Henry Gidney, who has just been re-elected President of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association, sometimes speaks like a 'pucca' Indian, though he has never been backward in claiming for his community some of the special privileges claimed by the British on racial and other grounds. In his presidential speech at the annual meeting of the Association held at Calcutta on Friday he declared that "if an Anglo-Indian refused to declare himself a citizen of India, he had better clear out." He stated an elementary truth when he added: India is the land that has given us birth, that gives us education and our work, and India is the land of which we must be proud and for the betterment of which it should be our endeavour to labour." Anglo-Indians have received much larger educational grants than other communities in the country and have also received favoured treatment in respect of appointment to the public services. They claim, too, more than their due share of power in Self-governing India. But are they proud of their contribution to the cause of their country's freedom?

**Law And Order In Bengal.**

The Government of Bengal who are never tired of talking of the lawlessness of the terrorists might with some advantage pay more attention to the safety of the people of Bengal, as apart from that of officials, though that is the only thing which seems to have preoccupied them. The Home Member said in reply to a question that the number of abductions which was 830 in 1926 had risen to 989, 976, 1057, 991 and 993 since 1927. Mymensingh is the most criminal district, Bakerganj coming next. The culprits as well as the victims belong both to Hindu and Muslim communities, and both have suffered equally. We wonder where is the "law and order" which we are told is the special gift of the British Government. The new Governor of Bengal, who is an expert in C. I. D. matters, might with some advantage to himself and to the people spare some of his attention to this vital matter. "Liberty" writes that in addition to these, dacoities and robberies are on the increase and that "life and property in the districts of East Bengal are possibly unsafe."

**Court Laws Still Prevail.**

Under the ordinances fathers have been punished for the sins of their sons or daughters, and husbands those of their wives. The Biblical method has been reversed by the Ordinance, with profit and credit to the authorities. The Patna Special Bench of the High Court has now decided that joint family property cannot be attached when fines are imposed on members of a joint family under Sections 143, 188 I. P. C. or 17 (1) and (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act or both and Section 386 (1) C. P. Code. This perhaps has come as a shock to some officials, but it was obvious, for though the Indian Penal Code has been superseded the more complicated civil laws have been un'ouched so far, thanks to the Viceroy. Every kind of property has been seized by the police, in some cases, to recover fines without making themselves quite sure of its ownership, feeling perhaps that the prisoners who were pledged not to defend themselves would never dispute such a proceeding.

**Handspinning in Schools.**

Dr. Deshmukh, the U. P. Education Minister, is understood to have asked the managers of primary schools to introduce hand spinning and handweaving in a limited number of schools as a experimental measure for two years. He may be congratulated on his recognition, though tardy and tentative, of the utility of these subjects in selected primary schools. Many Municipalities have already introduced them and also hand-carding in their village primary schools, especially where cotton is abundantly grown and can be bought cheap from the farmers themselves. We hope that the experiment in the C. P. schools will be carried on in an earnest systematic manner with the aid of competent and enthusiastic teachers. So carried on, the experiment has a fair chance of being a success.

## PROTECTION TO TEXTILE INDUSTRY

### Tariff Board Report To Be Out To-day.

SIMLA, Aug. 29.

It is understood that the Government of India's orders on the Indian Tariff Board report on the grant of additional protection to the cotton textile industry will be issued to-morrow.—A. P.

### Tarifl Board In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 29.

The Tariff Board arrived here to-day from Bombay accompanied by Mr. G. I. Patel, Secretary, local Mill-owners' Association. It inspected both the oldest and latest types of cotton mills. It is will commence taking evidence on the 31st instant at the Government Circuit House where it has put up.—A. P.

## ST. LEGER LATEST CALL OVER

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Following is the latest call-over on St. Leger:—

Five to one against "Dastur" covered 11 to 2 taken.

Five to one against "Orwell" offered.

Even to two against "Udaipur" offered 6 to 1 taken.

Six to one against "Violator" offered.

Ten to one against "April the Fifth" offered 100 to 9 taken.

Eighteen to one against "Foghorn".

Twenty to one against "Loaningdale" taken and offered.

Twenty-eight to one against "Gainslaw" offered 33 to 1 taken.

Thirty-three to one against "Celebrator" offered.—Reuter's Special.

# Tipsy-Cake

The Simla correspondent of the A. P. has made up quite a nice story all about the new R. T. C. and the Government's future programme, based on reports current in Assembly circles, and then he lets us down with the statement that "speculation in the lobby circles of the Assembly" is premature. If he had started out by telling us that we shouldn't have got all "worked up" about nothing.

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But he needn't have been so apologetic. His Assembly gossip represents pretty accurately what the new programme is, or what it will be if the Liberals agree to return to the bosom of the Government.

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According to the precious Babe the introduction of an Ordinance Bill in the Assembly

"would put the good faith of the Assembly to test and show what justification there is for the claim made by several of its members that they are anxious to share the responsibility for equipping the Executive with adequate powers to maintain law and order in the country."

If those M.L.A.'s who have made this claim can be found they should be preserved for show in a glass case.

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"Uneasiness at American repercussions on the events in Manchukuo, combined with the continued presence of the American Atlantic Fleet in the Pacific" has inspired the Japanese with the bright idea of sending a "goodwill" mission to America under the command of their most aggressive Admiral. They just want to let the Yanks know that they can move Fleets too, all out of "goodwill!"

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In the meanwhile, evidence of another outbreak of Japanese "goodwill" in Shanghai has brought on a fit of nervousness in business circles there and there is a rush for insurance against war risk. It looks as if the Japs will have to keep their Admiral in Chinese waters after all.

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The Depressed Classes in Bengal are the latest to register their protest against the Award. They are "utterly disappointed" at the Premier's decision and have become more depressed than ever. They can console themselves with the reflection that Mr. MacDonald has succeeded in bringing all classes in India to one dead level of depression.

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Bori Bunder—the Old'un—thinks that nothing will hasten a communal settlement more than,

"an early declaration by His Majesty's Government of a revised reforms procedure capable of bringing to the task of constitution-making all the best statesmen in India—men devoted to a single ideal and determined to overcome all obstacles in reaching it.

They will also have to open the jail doors at the same time to get the men thus described.

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"The Statesman" thinks it would be ungracious to question too closely Mr. Shanmukham Chetty's statement at New York that the opinions expressed by the Indian delegates at Ottawa had "convinced Mr. Baldwin of the soundness of India's protectionist policy." But it remarks that Mr. Baldwin is a good humoured man who may have replied lightly to a request for an expression of opinion.

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It may be so. We thought ourselves that old man Baldwin was a bit of a "dud", who has outlived his utility as a Tory statesman, but we wouldn't have liked to suggest, ourselves, that he has become hopelessly irresponsible.

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There is a great outburst of activity in the matrimonial advertisement columns. The number of "healthy cultured beautiful girls" who have to advertise for husbands is astonishing—one of them "smart in habits,' too. "Four widows, two with and two without issues," are on the market, and "a widower not exceeding 25 years of age, very well-settled in life and having no isue from previous wife" is in demand.

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Most notable is the call for "a cultured, healthy and really beautiful bride" for "a post-graduate 27 years of age holding a permanent, pensionable responsible Govt. post, with over six thousands annual family income." It's really surprising that such eligible parties should be driven to advertise.

# "NOT YET" BUT PERHAPS VERY SOON?

## Will Gandhiji Be Invited To Attend The New R. T. C.?

(By B. G. HORNIMAN)

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer has told an interviewer very emphatically that his visit to Poona is not with a view to seeing Mr. Gandhi at Yeravda. Despite this denial, the "Times of India" remarks that "the belief persists in political circles that the Commerce Member's forthcoming one day's stay at Government House at Ganeshkhind is not merely what it is made out to be and that there is an undercurrent which may develop into peace parleys between the Government of India and the Congress."

To another interviewer Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer was more communicative. He repeated the denial that he was going to Yeravda to see Mahatmaji, but, asked whether the Government's anxiety to secure the Liberals' co-operation in the Government's future plans meant that they were leaving the Congress out of consideration, the Commerce Member said it was not so; and asked further if any movement would be made for a rapprochement with the Congress he said "Not yet" and added that "it would depend on the attitude of the Liberals." Sir C. P. further remarked that as a Government Member he could not say any more now.

**TWO SMALL WORDS.**

I am rather surprised that as a Government Member he was able to say so much, as the official attitude in Simla regarding the Congress has hitherto been one of frigid disinclination even to talk of the possibility of negotiations with the Congress. By the utterance of two small words Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer suggests that this attitude of Simla is not quite so icy as it was. "Not yet" and his reference to the Liberals suggests that the Government feel that the time is near when the Congress will have to be taken into account.

**THE NEW R. T. C.**

As to the Liberals, there is every likelihood that they will be satisfied that the obstacles to a renewal of their co-operation are removed by the proposed modifications of Sir Samuel Hoare's plans. The description of these new proposals, contained in the Associated Press telegram from Simla, though it professes to be based merely on reports current in Assembly "circles" may be taken as accurate.

There will be a third session of the Round Table Conference on a reduced scale, Government will place their decisions before it for discussion and the Indian delegates will be invited to "collaborate" with the Joint Parliamentary Committee in coming to final and definite conclusions as to the proposals to be placed before Parliament.

The chief point is that the procedure will be revised in such a way as to restore in form the principle described by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in the House of Commons last December, of settlement by agreement. The final decisions, however, will rest, of course, with Parliament.

**HOW WILL THEY DO IT?**

How far it will be possible for the Cabinet to do this and adhere to decisions which they have already definitely taken is not quite clear. For instance their cut-and-dried scheme, which I may repeat, is already embodied in a draft Bill, contains a new form of the preamble to the Government of India Act which is rather more precise and definite

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy.

than the existing one in its insistence that Parliament is the arbiter of India's destinies and must decide the stages and measure of her advance to self-government.

**WILL THEY SWALLOW P. A.?**

Provincial Autonomy is to precede Central Responsibility which will not come until all the difficulties in the way of the establishment of a Federal Constitution have been cleared up. And, as described by Sir Samuel Hoare in his recent statement in the House of Commons, some of these difficulties are such as may prove insuperable or cause a prolonged delay in making it possible to bring Federation into being.

The matter of the Preamble will probably not cause any great difficulty as far as the Liberals are concerned. They have never quarrelled with the claim of the British Parliament to decide when and how India shall make further stages on the road to her political freedom.

**THE MAIN DIFFICULTY.**

The difficulty will arise in the proposal that Provincial Autonomy shall precede Federation and that, in the intervening period, responsibility will not be introduced in the Centre. The Sankey draft, as finally approved by the Cabinet leaves the powers of the Secretary of State intact and makes no material change for the present in the autocracy of the Government of India. It is no misuse of terms, therefore, to describe the Government's scheme as a return to the recommendations of the Simon Commission.

It is true that the new Bill will enshrine the principle of responsibility at the Centre in the form of a Federal Constitution, and it will provide for all the paraphernalia and procedure for framing the Federation. But it does not define the measure of responsibility to be finally introduced at the Centre. The safeguards and reservations are left for future discussion.

**"SNAG" FOR LIBERALS.**

But the difficulty that the Liberals will have to get over is in regard to the proposal to establish Provincial Autonomy for a period without responsibility in the Centre. This cuts right across the declarations of most of the Liberal leaders, who have repeatedly declared that provincial autonomy without responsibility at the Centre would be unacceptable even as a temporary measure. They are now asked to accept it on the ground that, since the principle of Federation has been accepted and some time must elapse before Federation can be brought into being, there is no reason why the Provinces should be deprived of their autonomy in the meanwhile.

**A MINOR DIFFICULTY.**

A minor difficulty, though it may turn out, perhaps, to be a major one later, is the decision that, if there is a third Round Table Conference, the delegates will not be allowed to number more than twenty-five. This means that no less than 66 eminent representatives of Moderate and Communal light and leading will not receive invitations to go to London a third time. This is bound to lead to a great deal of heart-burning.

The selection of the favoured few will, of course, be made by the Government of India, after due consultation with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and other stalwart friends of the Government—if their objections are overcome—and the question is, whether those who are left out will be quite so ready to fall in with the new plans and withdraw their opposition as those who are included.

The question of the Liberal attitude to the Government's new proposals for quelling the Moderate revolt is thus still an open question, as the reply of Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer to his interviewer's question seems to indicate.

**THE CONGRESS!**

But assuming that the Liberals can be placated and they return to the camp of co-operation, the Government will still be faced with the prospect that the new Provincial legislatures may be boycotted by the Congress. The Government realise that Ordinance rule cannot continue indefinitely and there are indications enough that they are preparing the way, if not for a cessation of rule by ordinance, at least of a very extensive modification of it. It is already officially claimed that Civil Disobedience is "tranquil" or "virtually dead" in most provinces and the claim will shortly be extended to other provinces.

The decision that the need for the continuance of the present drastic powers in the hands of the Executive no longer exists will follow in due course. The Bill that is shortly to be introduced in the Assembly is probably part of a settled plan for bringing Ordinance Rule virtually to an end. Powers which can be automatically brought into operation by the local Government, if and when needed, will be enacted but will remain in suspense. Ultimately, I presume, it will be officially announced that Civil Disobedience has been crushed.

**HOARE'S ANXIETY.**

But even if Civil Disobedience has been crushed or reduced to tranquillity, that does not mean that the Congress itself will be either dead or tranquil and Congress activities aimed at the successful functioning of the new Provincial Legislatures is a prospect which the Government is not all anxious to face. Whitehall, as a matter of fact, is more anxious about this than Simla.

It was stated the other day that the view among Die-Hards Tories is that the co-operation of one Gandhi is worth more than that of a hundred Saprus and this, also, is the view of the Secretary of State and the Cabinet. The time for negotiations with the Congress is "not yet" because the "movement" must first of all be officially dead and buried and also because there is no need, so far as the Government are concerned, for any hurry in the matter. The time will come when the official obsequies of Civil Disobedience have been celebrated and there is a conference sitting, or about to sit, in London to which Mahatma Gandhi may be appropriately invited to attend.

**HOARE AND GANDHI.**

I do not know what is in the letters exchanged between the Secretary of State and Mahatma. But I can pretty safely assert that, so far as Sir Samuel Hoare is concerned, the object of the correspondence was to prepare the ground for a denouement of the kind I have described.

Sir Samuel Hoare, it may be assumed, felt that, if Mahatma Gandhiji could be persuaded that the Provincial Autonomy proposed in the Gvernment's scheme would satisfy his conception of the full Provincial Autonomy that would make Central Responsibility a secondary consideration, his co-operation could be won. Lord Willingdon had his doubts of this and also his doubts as to whether, even if Gandhiji agreed to participate in the further stages of discussion, his Leutenants could be relied on.

However that may be the stage is now approaching when the matter will be put to the test, and that, I presume, is why Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer instead of saying "certainly not" says "not yet". He might have safely added, "very soon".

## ANDHERI DEFAMATION CASE

### Complainant And His Brother Cross-Examined

The hearing of the case in which the Rev. Edward P. Fernandez Vicar of St. Blase's, stands charged with defamation by Mr. Joseph P. D'Mello his parisnioner was resumed to-day before Rao Bahadur Kulkarni, First Class City Magistrate, Bandra. Mr. Karbhari pleader appeared for the complainant and Mr. P. Godinho, advocate instructed by Mr. Jos. Alex. Dias of Messrs. Dias and Co., Attorneys-at-Law for the Rev. Edward P. Fernandez.

Cross examined the complainant, said:—

"I am a Catholic; I am a practising Catholic; it is not necessarily the duty of a parishioner to obey every lawful command of the parish priest; It is for the parish priest to regulate Church service and maintain order in the Church, if correctly given; it is not necessary for the parish priest to prescribe the hour or time when he will hear confessions. The parish priest can prescribe the time for hearing confessions; if one has committed a grievous or mortal sin, he can go for confession to the parish priest even at midnight. I have no experience or knowledge of any layman going to priest at midnight for confession. I don't remember if Father Fernandes made a rule for this Church to the effect that no confession would be heard on Sunday; but to my knowledge such confessions are heard.

"The only complaint of Father Fernandes against me was that I had not complied with his request to send my brother away from Church and there is nothing wrong with Father Fernandes' complaining to me about the conduct of my younger brothers 'better-educated' means than ourselves who call ourselves educated. These words were applicable to me and my brother and none else. 'Understand better' means that if Father had asked a Mahar or Dhed to leave the Church they would have done so. What was present to my mind at the time when these words (Mahars and Dheds) were uttered, were heathens. I considered this remark as conveying no sense to me. Mahars and Dheds as heathens convey no sense. By Mahars and Dheds I mean untouchables; in the Catholic Church Mahars and Dheds are welcome if they are Catholics but socially they are treated differently.

Re-examined the complainant said:—"Socially Mahars and Dheds are treated very low amongst us; when I was praying it was not the time for Father Fernandes to come and complain to me about my brother. Even though times are prescribed for confessions, it does not prevent any one from attending confessions at any time."

**MR. BLAISE D'MELLO CROSS-EXAMINED.**

Mr. Blaise D'Mello, the complainant's brother was then cross-examined and said:—"I was not aware of the practice that on Sundays confessions were not to be heard in early morning; my relations have been cordial with Father Fernandes, before this incident. Father Fernandes did not tell me that confessions were not to be heard on that morning. Father Fernandes knows me very well. When I entered the parochial house it was not lighted up. Father Fernandes meant that we were socially lower than Mahars and Dheds. Fr. Fernandes cited me as an instance of a bad boy. I heard Father Fernandes say that "if I were to tell a Mahar or a Dhed that there was no confession, he would go away." I know nothing about the letter. My brother had given no cause for offence to Father Fernandes." Further hearing was adjourned to September 9.

# OTTAWA PENALISES INDIAN CONSUMER

## "Principle Of Imperial Preference Ludicrous"

### MANU SUBEDAR'S BLUNT STATEMENT

In a statement to the Press, regarding the Ottawa Agreements, Mr. Manu Subedar, Vice-President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, says:—

"The motive for effecting an agreement with India on the part of the United Kingdom is written large in the diminished place, which imports from the United Kingdom have occupied in recent years. The desire to stay the rot and to recover the lost ground in the import trade of India may be very natural on the part of the United Kingdom, but the mistake lies in treating India on the same basis as the other parts of the Empire. In the case of the Dominions, it is the exports of the Dominions to the United Kingdom which are higher than the imports from the United Kingdom, whereas, in the case of India, it has been the other way. Any benefit, which may be therefore given to what U. K. takes from India, is visibly less than the benefit, which U. K. would derive through preference on her exports to India.

**WHY PENALISE INDIAN CONSUMER?**

Other nations have advanced in their trade with India in an open competition and all those people, who bring out the "consumers' interests", whenever Indian trade and industry puts forward any claim for protection, in justice might turn round and ask why the Indian consumer should be penalised when his purchasing power is markedly less by the imposition of extra duties on imports from places other than the United Kingdom.

**SHROUDED IN MYSTERY.**

The whole thing will depend on whether the preference is to take the form of extra duties on foreign imports, or on the maintenance of the same level of duty on foreign imports and the reduction of 10 per cent. in favour of Britain. On this very important point the intentions of Government are at the moment shrouded in mystery.

The plight of Government finance, however, makes it quite clear that it would be ruinous for this country to give preference through the reduction of duties on British goods. The taxpayer cannot pay for Imperial Preference. It may be noted that the Canadian delegates made the issue of preference to British goods depend entirely on the convenience of Canadian finance, but no such reservation has been kept by the Indian delegates—a point, which makes one doubt seriously whether the Indian delegation acted independently and stood out completely for India's case.

**WHY NOT PREFERENCE TO INDIAN COTTON?**

If the preference takes the form of reduced duties, one cannot see how the protection, which many small industries derive even from the high level of what are called revenue duties, could be continued. To the unemployment in the United Kingdom, there is the counterpart in India, and, if the Indian unemployed is not politically vocal, his silent distress is there all the same and Indian public opinion must watch out that local manufacturing efforts do not suffer from the mare's nest in the form of Imperial Preference, whose advantages to India are problematic and imaginary. How the Indian delegation worked out to their own satisfaction that the bargain is advantageous to India, I cannot understand. The acid test should have been preferance by the United Kingdom to Indian cotton and a duty on American cotton. This was necessary in view of the possible retaliation against the Ottawa agreements from India's important customers, amongst whom is Japan. In this direction, we have not a promise to purchase Indian cotton, but a promise to investigate the possibilities!!

**LUDICROUS IN INDIA'S CASE.**

The whole idea of Imperial preference is ludicrous in the case of India, so long as the principle of Swadeshi and the importance of supporting local efforts is not recognised to the same extent to which it has been recognised in the United Kingdom and the Dominions. England has hurt India in the past by imposing a policy of free trade and is now going to continue the harm by imposing a policy of Imperial preference to suit her own purposes. No patriotic Indian could possibly give any support to the Ottawa agreement, unless Government declared a change in their policy towards Indian industries.

**GOVT.'S DISMAL FAILURE.**

With regard to the protection to be given by means of tariffs and by other means, the history of the last ten years shows a dismal failure on the part of Government, and public opinion in India cannot be reconciled to a policy of lukewarm support to Indian efforts in banking, insurance, shipping, and in various industries, with the loud and barefaced clamour for Imperial preference. It is an insult to the intelligence of Indians to tell them that India is at the moment saved from the imposition of 10 per cent. duty in the United Kingdom, which is worth something. England is manufacturing not for her own use, but for sale abroad, and no one expects England to be so stupid as to tax the raw materials of such manufacture, which would raise the producing costs in England and would restrict the sale in open competition in the world markets. But why such self-regard and calculating sagacity on the part of the United Kingdom should be spoken of as a boon to India and a special favour, for which India must give something vital in return, I cannot see.

**SHOULD BE ABOVE SUSPICION.**

The political impropriety of rushing this agreement through the assistance of an official bloc in the Legislative Assembly, will strike every impartial observer, and it is much to be regretted that arrangements between England and India, which should be above suspicion, which should be spontaneous and to mutual advantage, are to be jockeyed by such means, when most of the declared views of representative Indians, who can claim to speak with authority, are against such an arrangement.

England herself is now seeking to make trade agreements with nations, whose important customer she is, or who are her important customers. What is the programme of the Government of India in this direction? No Legislature should countenance ratification of the so-called agreement at Ottawa until the programme of the Government of India in the direction of negotiating with India's other important customers is known."

## MISSING GOLD LEAVES

### Charge Of Misappropriation Against Temple Clerk

BOMBAY, Monday.

Misappropriation of gold leaves which formed part of the offerings to the Jain temple at Ridge Road, Bombay, was the charge against Sukhlal Gulabchand, a clerk employed in the temple, who was put up before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, this afternoon.

The temple in question is now in the hands of the High Court receiver and the accused was employed as a clerk and used to collect offerings made by devotees. The defence plea was that the gold leaves in question were stolen.

Mr. Vinayak Laxman Jayakar, a clerk in the office of the High Court Receiver, Bombay, stated that the High Court Receiver took charge of the temple in December 1930 in connection with a suit pending in the High Court. The accused was eemployed as a clerk in June 1932 and his duties were to collect offerings made at the temple. The same day he passed a receipt for the articles handed over to him to be kept in his charge. On July 17 the witness was informed that certain gold leaves which were kept with the accused were missing from his room.

Witness went to the room of the clerk who was staying in a tenement attached to the temple and found gold leaves weighing six and a half tolas missing from the box. The accused stated that they were stolen the previous night and that he had reported the theft to one of the defendants in the High Court suit. Witness examined his bank account and came to the conclusion that the accused had utilised certain moneys belonging to the temple for his own use.

The magistrate adjourned the case till Wednesday.

## BENGAL MUNICIPAL BILL

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

More than 160 amendments relating to minor details were disposed of to-day in the Bengal Legislative Council when it further considered the Municipal Bill. The attendance was thin and the discussion dull. In the course of five hours' deliberations two divisions were called and the Government succeeded on both occasions by overwhelming majorities. Out of a total of 2,000 amendments, the House disposed of 1,700, leaving 300 to be dealt with.—A. P.

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SATURDAY NEXT
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
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# HOW DAWOOD GANI BAFFLED POLICE

## Story Of Gangster's Chase And Firing Narrated In Court

## ORDERS RESERVED TILL WEDNESDAY

Bombay, Monday.

Waving a revolver left and right and running desperately with a crowd and two police officers close on his heels and ultimately making good his escape.

"DESPERATE GANGSTER."

This scene which occurred seven years ago in Bapu Khote Street, Bombay in which Dawood Gani, described as a desperate gangster, was the central figure, was described at the Girgaum Police Court this afternoon.

JUDGMENT ON WEDNESDAY.

Dawood Gani stands charged before Mr. I. N. Mehta Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court with attempted murder of two police officers. The hearing was concluded to-day and the Magistrate reserved orders till Wednesday.

The accused filed a declaration before the Magistrate in respect of an account which stands in his name in a Karachi Bank. The defence counsel Mr. Kantilal Thakore stated that the declaration would enable the accused to withdraw moneys from the bank for his defence.

IN HINDU HOTEL.

The suggestion that Dawood Gani was living in a Hindu Boarding Home and absconded three days after the crime in March 1926 was made by the prosecution who adduced the evidence of Somnath Shivram, Manager of the Arya Pathikashram, a Boarding House on Sandhurst Road. The witness stated that a man named Bhagwan Bhoja was staying in the Boarding House for about a fortnight but he was unable to identify him. Nor could he say whether the accused was the same man. Soon after Bhoja left the Hotel the police searched the room and recovered a trunk.

FEZ CAP IN SUIT CASE.

Sub-Inspector Shaikh Chand who gave evidence next stated that when the police raided the room of Bhoja, who was no other Dawood Gani, he had already left the hotel but a suit case was found which contained a Fez cap and other garments of a Muslim.

Magistrate: Where is the trunk?

Mr. Frank Olivera: Unfortunately the suit case was forwarded to the Head Police Office and it got mixed up with unclaimed property and was destroyed. We have however got the Panchnama.

STORY OF CHASE AND FIRING

Superintendent Simmons in his evidence described how Dawood Gani after shooting at Inspector Dyer and Sub-Inspector Sorabji hid himself in a timber Depot in Ali Umer Street. A police party surrounded the place and witness himself guarded a lane leading to the depot. This was at about 10-40 on the night of March 8, 1926. He first heard a few revolver shots and then saw Dawood Gani running desperately along Bapu Khote Street. He was waving a revolver from side to side and was followed by a crowd of people. Witness who had climbed a wall jumped down and along with Superintendent Sykes gave Dawood a chase. Dawood fired two shots which hit two of his pursuers from the public. He fired another shot and injured a third pursuer and then the police lost sight of him. Witness had a faint idea that Dawood was dressed in short coat and light coloured "Ijar" (trousers) and was wearing a dark Fez cap.

ABSCONDED WHILE IN CUSTODY.

Inspector Vanjara in his evidence stated that in 1925 he arrested Dawood in connection with a house-breaking case. Dawood was in the custody of a police constable and absconded. He gave a false name Mohamed Husein Nagoji when he was arrested.

ORDERS RESERVED.

The Magistrate reserved orders till Wednesday.

Mr. Frank Olivera with Mr. Husain Ellias, police prosecutor appeared for the prosecution.

## DACOITS IN THE GARB OF SADHUS

### Ten Men Sent To Jail In Karachi

KARACHI, Aug 29.

"Sadhus during day time and house breakers at night". This was how 10 tall, stalwart men of hardy appearance with red eyes and sunburnt faces were described by prosecution witnesses before the Additional City Magistrate who convicted and ordered them to furnish two sureties of Rs. 500/ each to be of good behaviour for one year.

The accused were unable to produce security and hence were sent to jail for one year.

Police officials declared that the "sadhus" were really members of a criminal tribe known as Bauriah hailing from the United Provinces, Rajputana and the Punjab carrying daggers' axes, hatchets and other dangerous weapons and committing house-breaking and other serious crimes and that their womenfolk decoyed prospective victims.

The Magistrate, convicting them, observed that the accused were suspicious characters and sentenced them as stated above.—A. P.

## OUR BEST CUSTOMERS WILL BE ALIENATED

### Seed Traders' Fear Of Ottawa Agreement

BOMBAY, Aug. 29.

The Committee of the Seeds Traders' Association, Bombay in the course of a statements says:—

The news of the Agreement reached at Ottawa will not be received in India with much surprise. It was a foregone conclusion. One of its avowed aims is declared to be the encouragement of the Export Trade of India. So far, however, as the export trade in oilseeds is concerned, the Agreement if carried into effect is bound not only to adversly affect the volume of trade, but will land India into further trouble with the other countries of the world.

The Export trade in oil-seeds amounts nearly to 10 lakhs tons per year, and at the price level of two years ago, the total value of the foreign trade was Rs. 30 crores. The principal customers of India in this class of goods are France, Italy, Germany and Netherlands, with the result that the principle of Imperial preference, when it works retaliatory measures from other countries, will most adversely affect the foreign trade in oilseeds with these countries.

In the press communique issued by the Government of India, the measure of preference to be given to Indian linseed in the United Kingdom has been made much of. Its effect in the Indian trade has been exaggerated. The Linseed crop occupies comparatively a minor position in oilseed crop of India. Ot amounts only to three of four lakh tons out of the total oilseeds crop of nearly 70 lakhs of tons, and even if the ten per cent preference of Linseed Export to United Kingdom help India Linseed to compete with the Argentine crop. it will not carry the matters far enough.

On the other hand in the groundnut trade, which has assumed by far the greatest proportions, is bound to be placed in a position of jeopardy.

The following table gives a clear idea of the direction of the export trade in Groundnuts in 1931-32.

| | Tons. |
|---|---|
| United Kingdom | 71,000 |
| Germany | 1,24,000 |
| Netherlands | 1,42,000 |
| France | 2,19,000 |
| Italy | 80,000 |
| Other Countries | 34,000 |
| Total | 6,70,000 |

IF THEY RETALIATE.

It shows that out of a total of a million tons of export in seeds practically two-tairds is in groundnuts, for the disposal of which the Continental Countries are principal markets. Now if in these circumstances France were to give a preference to West-African groundnut crop, which is the principal rival of Indian groundnut, it will have the most adverse effect on the trade and agriculture of the country. As a matter of fact, there have of late rumours of France adopting such a course. In that case any precipitation of that action by a system of preference will land the Indian Agriculturists in difficulties. It must be clearly realised that though Great Britain may be able to absorb more Indian linseed by levying 10 per cent duty on the Argentine imports, it is not Linseed that is the principal Indian crop in oilseeds. Groundnuts now occupy the pride of place, and so far as groundnuts are concerned it will be to the Continent of Europe that we shall have to look for the disposal of groundnuts seeds or oil.

With regard to another import crop also viz:—Castor-seeds United Kingdom will render any little help to India. In fact Indian castor-seeds has not till now had to meet with much competition, as she has practically the monopoly of this product with the exception of Brazil and Manchuria.

BEST CUSTOMERS WILL BE ALIENATED.

The United Kingdom has not the capacity to buy the bulk of what India has to offer, and in the circumstances her task to dispose of her surplus crop in the Continent will be rendered difficult. India's best customers will be alienated, and further she will have to face the prospect of affording the market for the finished goods manufactured out of her own raw products, and thereby her chances of building up a flourishing oil-crushing and allied industries will be rendered more remote. It is hoped the Indian public will take stock of all the considerations, before giving any support to the principle of Imperial Preference.—A. P.

## *In Memory Of Mrs Kamalabai Joshi*

### *MHASKAR MATERNITY HOME*

### *Opened By Rani Saheb Of Sangli*

The Brahman Sabha, had its hall full on Sunday afternoon, during the opening ceremony of the 'Brahmin Sabha Mhaskar Maternity Home' by Her Highness the Rani Saheb of Sangli. The Home is the outcome of a handsome donation of Rs. 41,000 given by Dr. Mhaskar, of the Parel Laboratory, to perpetuate the memory of his daughter, Mrs. Kamalabai Gajanan Joshi. Dr. Mhaskar has also offered to give more money to meet the extra expenses incurred for the upkeep of the Home, until such time as the Brahmin Sabha is able to meet that cost out of the sum of Rs. 20,000 which it has undertaken to collect.

Mrs. Annapurnabai Deshmukh, wife of Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, led Her Highness to the 'dais' and introduced her to the audience.

Dr. S. K. Gokhale, Chairman, Mhaskar Maternity Home Committee, explained how modest the Home Scheme originally was and how the need gradually arose for having more than 30 beds. There is a Lady Visitors' Corps started under the auspices of the Brahmin Bhagini Samaj to go and see pregnant women in their houses and teach them how to live properly to save their own lives and the lives of their new offsprings. The Corps has a number of ladies who go about in their own motor cars.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

Dr. B. D. Patwardhan, Medical Officer in charge of the Home, appealed for funds for increasing the present accommodation in the Home and for the provision of an Operating Theatre, an Operating Table, Nurses' Quarters and the appointment of a House Surgeon. At present what is intended to be the 'Septic Cases' Room" is being utilised for placing beds therein. Free medicines and injections are give to poor patients, while a scheme is on hand for starting an out-door patient department ere long.

Her Highness was garlanded and then conducted to the Home from the hall where she formally declared the Home open and also unveiled the oil painting of Mrs. Kamlabai G. Joshi.

RANISAHEB'S DONATION.

The Ranisaheb of Sangli announced a donation of Rs. 500 to the institution. In the course of her speech she said that in a big city like Bombay the need for an institutions like Maternity Homes was urgent. The care of the mothers was one of the primary needs of society and she was glad to notice that the institution was doing very good work. She congratulated Dr. Mhaskar for his benevolence and for rendering a great service to the Brahmin community of Bombay. Her Highness was glad that the institution was receiving free service from some eminent medical men in the city and hoped that they would continue to serve the community.

GOOD RESPONSE.

At the conclusion of the function donations amounting to over Rs. 7,000 were announced.

A vote of thanks to Her Highness and distribution of "Pan Supari" followed by the singing of "Vande Mataram" brought the function to an end.

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4. R. DAS & CO., Ahmedabad.
5. POPULAR STORES, Mysore.

Sole Agents:— R. N. BANERJEE & CO., 12, Sleater Road, BOMBAY 7.


# ARRESTING GROWTH OF DEMOCRACY

## "A VICIOUS PRINCIPLE"

### *MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER ON EXTENSION OF SEPARATE ELECTORATES*

The following is a statement of views of the Committee of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, on the decision of His Majesty's Government on the question of communal and commercial representation:—

The Franchise Committee following the recommendations of the Indian Statutory Commission, in order to make expert knowledge available, suggest the retention of approximately the present number of seats for commerce and industry in the future Provincial Legislature. Although it is not proposed to statutorily fix the composition of the bodies through which election to these seats will be conducted, still it is expected that so far as Bombay Presidency is concerned, out of the eight representatives of commerce and industry five will be Europeans and three Indians, if Sind is included and four Europeans and three Indians, if Sind is constituted a separate Province.

UNFAIR TO INDIAN COMMERCE.

The very principle of assigning separate seats to European and Indian commerce is bad enough and the Committee would have welcomed its elimination in the proposed constitution. If, however, it is to continue Indian commerce and industry must legitimately be given a predominant share in it. Instead, the Indian commercial community is assigned such a minor role, when in fact it has huge stakes in the country and it represents the real, permanent, and vital economic interests of the nation.

The Committee record their strong protest against such an arrangement. In fairness it ought to have been allowed a predominant share of representation, so long as commerce, industry, etc. continue to be represented in the Legislatures of the country by their own representatives. The Committee do not see how this natural position of things could be turned upside down and the injustice that already obtains in this respect could be perpetuated even hereafter when the coming constitution is intended to inaugurate a new era.

NO MONOPOLY.

The Committee have further to point out that at present only a few particular bodies representing commercial community in general send four out of seven members to the Legislature of the Province; the other three men representing more or less special interests such as the textiles and cotton. The Committee do not see how this position can be continued in the altered circumstances to-day, when Indian commerce and industry are better organised all over, even if that may have served the purpose so far. The Committee therefore like to suggest that in order to meet the requirement of the present situation, the commercial electorate returning the five members must be made broad-bottomed. The selection of these representatives should, the Committee think, no longer be a monopoly or a close preserve for a few bodies only. The Committee believe that time has come to properly investigate the question before decision regarding electorate in this connection is finally arrived at.

COMMUNAL AWARD.

The Committee also take this opportunity to state it as their considered opinion that the decision of the communal question announced by His Majesty's Government has worsened the situation. There seems to be no single principle followed in the decision. The vicious principle of separate communal electorates instead of being abolished is further extended to Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, and even to women and absurdly enough it places the majority community under a definite and serious handicap all over the country as if such a community does not count!

SPLIT AMONG HINDUS.

A split is created even in the Hindu community by granting separate electorates to depressed classes. The Committee feel that not only the decision is not calculated to produce harmony amongst the various sections of the people in the country but it will have the only possible effect of retarding or arresting the democratic growth of the nation by rendering the formation of political parties on principle impossible. Although the Prime Minister says that the decision is provisional and that if any agreed settlement is in the meantime arrived at by the people themselves, it could take the place of the present decision, the Committee have to observe that they are not very sanguine that any real solution can early come in this way, regard being had to the present political situation of the country, where minorities are made to feel pampered by being granted much more than what was legitimately necessary for the security of their interests.

SAD IRONY.

The experience of the modern civilised world and its representative institutions is opposed to formation of electorates on communal or religious basis. It is therefore a sad irony that when the evolution of political institutions elsewhere follows secular lines, religious and communal considerations should be allowed to obtain here while laying the foundations of representative government. The position could have been at least understandable if it had been made clear that the proposed arrangement was made only to work during the transitional period owing to the peculiar situation in the country and that it would be automatically go at the end of a few years.

SERIOUS BLOW TO NATIONAL SOLIDARITY.

The Committee feel that it is a serious blow to national solidarity and is sure to usher in an era of endless dissension, conflict and chaos and allow a further lease of life to this country's economic exploitation by those who hold power to-day and the foreign commercial interests who support them. The Committee particularly regret this decision when a broad-minded gentleman like the present Premier is at the head of the British Cabinet.


## PATHE CINEMA

SATURDAY NEXT

CHARLIE CHAPLIN IN

THE CIRCUS

SYNCHRONISED


## CARRYING OF MAILS

—:o:—

### Chamber Presses Claim Of Indian Steamship Concerns

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have addressed the following representation to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, regarding the arrangement for a new agreement for the conveyance of Mails after the expiry of the present agreement with the B I S N Co., Ltd., on the 31st January, 1934:—

My Committee have to remind you of the policy recognised and accepted by the Government of India to develop an Indian Mercantile Marine by providing for "an adequate participation of Indian shipping in the Coastal and Overseas Trade of India" to which they have given expression on several occasions during the last 4 to 5 years. In view of this accepted policy of the Government of India my Committee wish to urge upon Government the necessity of utilising this opportunity of taking suitable action for enabling Indian steamship companies to carry the Mails on the Coast by giving them such subsidies as the circumstances may justify.

INVITE TENDERS.

My Committee are, therefore, of opinion that Government should invite public and open tenders for the conveyance of Mails and should also write to the various Indian steamship companies on this subject. My Committee are further of opinion that preference should be given for the conveyance of Mails to companies which have got a majority of Indian Directors, have at least 75 per cent. of Indian shareholders and are managed by Indians.

My Committee further wish to emphasise the fact that the tenders need not be invited for all the 4 services jointly, but may preferably be invited separtely for all these different services.

TERMS OF TENDER.

My Committee consider it essential that certain conditions should be laid down for the acceptance of such tenders. These conditions may be summarised as under:—

(1) The Company or companies which will be entrusted with the work of the conveyance of mails shall not enter into an unhealthy freight war with one another or with other companies lying on the coast by reducing the rates of freight below the economic level.
(2) Such company or companies shall not offer deferred rebates to their constituents.
(3) Such companies shall take cadets who pass out of the I M M T S "Dufferin" as apprentices on board, their steamers.
(4) Such companies shall be under an obligation to appoint as officers, as large a percentage as possible, on their steamers, apprentices referred to in (3) above when they obtain their certificates of competency.

## *A SOOTY QUESTION*

—:o:—

### *Coal Tenders And Purdah Methods*

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

Mr. A. H. Ghaznavi, M L A, has drawn out a long list of nearly 70 starred questions wherein he wants detailed information about tenders and names of successful tenderers for Coal for Company managed and Guaranteed State Railways, dealt with by the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, as also for all Government departments, such as Army Department, Ordnance Factories, Royal Indian Marine Departments, Port Commissioners, Vizag Harbour, Chittagong Harbour, etc.

Ie wants to know if it is a fact that all tenders dealt with by the Chief Mining Engineer except those for the State Railways are opened "in camera" and if the Government will issue instructions that tenderers be requested to be present when tenders are opened and contents of all tenders read out to the tenderers present.

TRAFFIC IN COAL.

By another question he asks "Will the Government lay on the table a comparative statement showing the freights earned by the respective State Railways on Coal for four months since the realisation of the surcharge freight and those earned on the corresponding months of the previous year and will the Government state if traffic in coal for distant places has dwindled down to almost nil with the realisation of the surcharge freight."

Mr. Ghaznavi has also given notice of the following question:

"Will Government lay on the table a comparative statement showing the income class by class of the respective State Railways from Railway fares for four months since the rates of fares have been increased, and that of the corresponding period of the previous year."—A. P.

## UNDERTRIAL DISAPPEARS MYSTERIOUSLY

### Madras High Court Sensation

MADRAS, Aug. 29.

No clue is yet available regarding the whereabouts of accused Lakshmikantam, whose mysterious disappearance during the closing stages of the Sessions Trial at the Madras High Court ten days ago, caused great sensation throughout the city.

When the Court reassembled this morning with Sir Owen Ashley, the Chief Justice presiding, the Crown Prosecutor submitted that the accused had collected some money before absconding and until the amount was spent he might not be traced.

The Judge disbanded the jury and closed the sessions, remarking that this was a most unpleasant case which had taken a good deal of time.—A. P.

## MOLLISON TO START FOR HOME

LONDON, Aug. 29.

New York—Mr. J. A. Mollison restarted for home at 11-40 a.m. He will spend the night at St. John (New Brunswick), and thence fly to Harbour Grace, where he will refuel for his flight to Croydon.

He carries no food except for the Atlantic crossing, and then only a few raisins, a little barley sugar and brandy.

He told Reuter that he still had a ten-shilling note in his pocket which was the only money that he had brought with him. He added: "New York is a great place for a Scotsman."—Reuter.

## MOLLISON AT ST. JOHN

The airman, Mr J. A. Mollison, landed safely on a field at Nerepis, eighteen miles from St. John, a fog preventing his landing at the air port.—Reuter.

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## COLOUR OF EGGS

### Problem Of Economical Production

LONDON, (By Mail).

Apart from the customary difficulties arising from abnormal economic conditions egg producers are at present faced with a problem which may assume serious proportions unless discreet measures are adopted to dispel the illusion that there is any particular merit, either nutritional or with regard to flavour, in an egg with a coloured shell.

Some weeks ago, one of the largest egg-trading firms in this country informed its senders that on the expiry of the present agreements the new contracts would stipulate for 60 per cent. of coloured eggs. The producers' organizations pointed out that, as this decision was announced in the middle of the breeding season, it was impossible to modify the breeding policy in order to assure the requisite proportion of brown eggs for next season's crop and it was agreed to defer the arrangement for a year; but at the present time a large number of commercial egg producers are left wondering whether safety lies in reconstituting their flocks in order to meet the demand for brown eggs should it become imperative in the autumn of 1933, or whether they shall take a chance of marketing organization being sufficiently far advanced by that time to protect producers from autocratic action on the part of traders.

BROWN EGGS.

Preference for brown or coured eggs,—whether justified by public demand or not, is undesirable at the present moment because it complicates the whole problem of economical production, which has been forced into prominence by circumstances over which producers have little control. It is a serious matter, because the White Leghorn lays white-shelled eggs, and the White Leghorn is the only breed which lends itself to modern egg-farming conditions on the large flock system. The issue is of less importance to general farmers and others who run flocks of not more than 200 birds together on free range; but if the British egg trade is to be established with a tolerance for white eggs to the extent of only 40 per cent. it will inevitably wipe out many of our largest and most efficient egg farms, and it would delay the realization of our dreams for the expansion of egg production in this country and render us more dependent upon foreign supplies.

It would be unprofitable to discuss the various theories which have been advanced to account for the threatened preference for coloured eggs. It would be better, perhaps, to proceed upon the assumption that there is a certain demand among buyers for brown eggs, to the extent that if a housewife saw white and coloured eggs offered at the same price she would choose the coloured. Such a preference, however, is entirely without justification on nutritional or economic grounds.

NO INDEX.

The colour of an egg-shell affords no guidance to the character of the contents, and the idea that a brown egg is necessarily richer flavoured and more nutritious than a white one has no foundation in fact. In America there is a preference for white eggs; and that preference, while devoid of dietic significance, certainly favours the most economical and profitable class of poultry for egg production. To a large extent, therefore, the purchasing public can support the movement for economical production by refraining from encouraging an aesthetic and fanciful preference for brown eggs; and it is worth noting in these days of grading that it is easier to detect faults in white eggs under the common process of candling.

Since it is obvious to everyone conversan, with large-scale egg production that a 60 per cent. preference for brown eggs would necessitate abandonment of modern methods and the scrapping of many large farms, producers' organizations must share the responsibility for the present state of uncertainty. It is significant, however, that this threat has created a greater amount of interest in, and much more support for, marketing reform; and at the moment there is a reasonable prospect that the issue may be settled through producers securing a large measure of influence in marketing circles by means of a national marketing scheme.

## *PRECAUTION AGAINST DISCASE*

The Ministry of Agriculture, in a warning to poultry-keepers about the serious losses which they may incur through the introduction of bacillary white diarrhoea into their flocks by chicks purchased from hatcheries, state that the disease is conveyed to the chicks by infected hens through their eggs, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that stocks used for breeding purposes should be free from it. By means of the agglutination test, which is now used by many poultry-keepers, hens which are "carriers" of the disease may be detected and can then be eliminated. Purchasers of day-old chicks and eggs for hatching should accordingly insist in all cases on evidence that the stock on farms from which it is proposed to purchase such chicks or eggs has been subjected to the agglutination test (during the current breeding season) by a reputable laboratory, and that no reacting birds were found in the last test.

A number of county authorities for agricultural education now accredit poultry breeding farms where the quality of the breeding stock reaches an approved standard, and where the birds have been subjected to the agglutination test according to regulations laid down for the scheme. A list of the countries adopting this scheme may be obtained on application to the Ministry of Agriculture, 10, Whitehall-place, London, S.W.1.

## *WAR INVENTIONS*

—:o:—

### *United States And British Claims*

The United States Commission investigating claims of British subjects upon the United States Government in respect of War inventions began its sittings recently a the offices of the Privy Council. The steel helmet is among the inventions in respect of which claims are being made. The basis of all the claims is that the inventions were utilized by the United States in the Great War, either directly or through the medium of the British Government.

The Commission consists of Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph McMullen (presiding), Mr. Charles Rugg (Assistant Attorney-General of the United States), Mr. Harvey H. Bundy (Assistant Secretary of State), and Commander Robert A. Lavender, United States Navy.

The Commission sat in the Court where the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council hold their deliberations.

Mr. K. E. Shelley, appearing on the instructions of the Treasury Solicitor, welcoming the Commission, said:—"The Attorney-General wishes me to express the most cordial appreciation of the presence of the Commission in this country, not merely because you are here to fulfil duties, but also because the interchange of ideas cannot but tent to promote the good feelings of comradeship which do exist between the two nations, the increase of which is the ideal which we are all so anxious to promote."

Mr. Francis Bruce McMullen was counsel for the United States.

The first case heard related to devices ,used in depth-charges. Commander A. L. Gawynne, R N (retired), of Homewood, Esher, and Mr. H. J. Taylor, of the Mine Design Staff of the Torpedo School at Portsmouth, presented a joint claim in respect of a primer safety gear and a ball release device, both used in depth-charges.

Commander Gwynne claimed to be responsible for the invention of the safety gear and Mr. Taylor for the invention of the release mechanism.

Questioned by Commander Lavender, U.S.N., Commander Gwynne said that he invented the primer safety gear while in charge of the Design Section of the Torpedo School, Portsmouth. He out in a claim to the British Royal Commission on War Inventions. but got no award.

Mr. Shelley said the sole ground on which the Royal Commission refused the award was that the Commission strongly took the view that an officer in charge of an experimental department had a duty not merely to produce an article but also to put forward useful suggestions. Had he been a private inventor there would probably have been a substantial award because the merit of the invention was recognized.

When Mr. Taylor stood before the Commission, Commander Lavender mentioned that the Commission had documents to show that certain information as to the general arrangement of a ball release mechanism was in the hands of the United States Navy Department in 1914. He indicated that one of the things the Commisssion would have to determine would be whether that information was anticipatory or not of Mr. Taylor's invention.

Mr. Taylor said that joint claim made by Commander Gwynne and himself was for dol 4 per depth-charge for the first 5,000 depth-charges, used dol. 2 for the second 5,000, and dol. 1 per charge for the balance.

SUBMARINE MINES.

The next case was presented jointly by Commander C. C. Sherman, R. N. (retired) of Woodville, Ashtead, Surrey, Commander G. B. Riley, R. N. (retired) of the Admiralty, and Lieutenant-Commander H. O. Mock, R. N. V. R. (retired) in respect of devices for the improvement of submarine mines.

Commander Sherman said that an award of dol. 30,000 had been made by the United States, but as the devices had been used in 125,000 mines the three claimants contended that this was obviously inadequate and that the award ought to be made on the basis of dol. 2 per mine. He understood that the actual use of the inventions was not in question. When the claimants were notified that an award of dol. 30,000 was being made they took it to be an award in respect of the post-War use of the inventions and that the matter of an award for actual War use, in respect of which the claimants were debarred at the time from accepting payment, would be one for settlement later.

Lieutenant-Colonel McMullen said that the Commission had been somewhat impressed with the sketchy manner in which cases had been presented. There were certain points which must be covered by claimants in the presentation of their cases. These were the nature of the invention; specifications and drawings, if any; method of communication of the invention to the United States; agreement involved, if any; the user of the inventions by the United States; disclosure, and the claimant's estimate of the value of his invention. These points should be presented somewhat in the form of an affidavit.

Mr. Shelley suggested an adjournment to enable claimants to prepare their cases in the form indicated.

Lieutenant-Colonel McMullen said that the Commission would be glad to grant an adjournment for that purpose.

Mr. Bundy said that claimants seemed to be regarding the Commission as an inquisitorial body whose duty it was to elicit information from them by means of examination.

The Commission adjourned.

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## DRIVE AGAINST 'REDS'

### Famous War Lord's Anti-Communist Campaign

HANKOW.

The study of International Law has become the hobby of General Chiang Kai-shek, Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces in China who is now in Hankow directing the anti-Communist campaign.

General Chiang does not brows over books. Recumbent in a sofa, or seated comfortably in an arm-chair, he listens as two of the leading Chinese experts on jurisprudence deliver lectures.

An early riser, the famous war lord breakfasts and attends to urgent business before his lesson, which begins at eight o'clock every morning. For an hour he devotes himself to study, then he goes to his headquarters and spends the day interviewing officials, reading reports and attending to the thousand-and-one matters that engage his attention.

General Chiang is a man of immense energy. In some of his campaigns he has been known to keep of staff of over 30 secretaries continually busy for 16 or 17 hours a day.

---

Ratnagiri.—A remarkable case recently occurred in Ratnagiri in which a case of snake-bite have been completely cured by "mantric" water.—A. P.

Surat.—The heroic adventure of a 'Kunbi' village Patel of Bardoli Taluka in successfully bagging a panthress is reported from Bardoli, and the news hailed with delight by the villagers of Sejwad in this taluka who were troubled by a family of panthers consisting of a male, a female and two cubs living in a jungle close by.—A. P.

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# BIRTH, DEATH AND OLD AGE

## Fate Of Creatures Limited To Specific Growth

## FISH THAT COULD LIVE FOREVER

Birth and death are the two most impressive events in life and the chief inspiration of literature and philosophy. Early culture accepted them without question, and immediately passed on to the consideration of what these events might imply, without studying them in themselves. The ignorance of the nature of the phenomena of birth and death is interesting to note, and not surprising, for human students cannot easily give cold objective attention to a thing in which they necessarily have a profound personal interest.

The discussion on senescence, the process of growing old or decaying, in the Section of Comparative Medicine at the British Medical Association's scientific meeting exposed the contrast between the conventional human interest in the implications of birth and death and the scientific study of the nature of these processes. Many interesting aspects of the problem of senescence were discussed by the various speakers, and most of them would be unknown to the majority of men who know only that they have to die and do not bother much how it will occur. This attitude may seem disillusioned and profound, but it is really not so, as research on the nature of senescence may in the future bring these events more under human control.

In the opening paper Dr. G.P. Bidder remarked that the symptoms of old age commonly noticed in men, dogs, and horses is not seen in animals such as water voles, female plaice, sea anemones, and the bath sponge. The latter group differ from the former in not having a specific size. Men rarely exceed seven feet in height or twenty stone in weight; they do not continue to grow throughout life. Many fishes do. Galileo and d'Avey Thompson have explained that this is not unreasonable, because there are mechanical limits to the size of land animals but not to fishes. The stresses and strains in a moving land animals set engineering limits to its size. If it were exceedingly large it would collapse in a heap because natural materials are not strong enough for the construction of structures beyond a certain size. In water these limits do not exist, as the fish is supported by the water and not by structures of bone and muscle.

THE EVERLASTING PLAICE

Dr. Bidder suggests, therefore, that senescence is an after-result of the mechanism which causes an animal to grow to a specific size. Where there is no specific size there is no senescence. He contends that the female plaice dies only by violence; she continues to live and grow until misadventure ends her days. Similar phenomena are noticed in Carrel's culture of cells from the heart of a chicken. These have continued for seventeen years and show no sign of senescence, and yet they are much older than the fowl they would have grown into Woodruff has cultivated a culture of tiny unicellular organisms named paramecium for twenty-one years. These results seem to show that growth the multiplication of cells does not necessarily start a mechanism of destruction: the secretion of poisonous substances, for instance, which puts a term to the life of a multiplying organism. In some animals death seems due chiefly due to parenthood. When an animal loses a certain percentage of its adult weight, say 40 per cent, it may die. This occurs sometimes in fish spawning. The salmon feeds in the sea only, and swims up the river to spawn. There it may discharge eggs, the formation of which have absorbed a large percentage of the body tissue. The enfeebled fish may not be able to swim over banks on its voyage back to the sea, and may be stranded and die, but if it reaches the sea it feeds again, recovers, grows larger, and ultimately produces a still larger roe.

It is interesting to notice that the loss of weight in old men about to die of senescence is similar to that of fishes which have died from enfeeblement through producing an excessively large roe. Schmidt showed that the common eel crosses the Atlantic to spawn and die in the western sea of its origin. Yet if eels are prevented from doing this they may live to fifty years. The eels death seems primarily due to parenthood.

BRAIN AND BODY

Dr. Bidder concluded his interesting paper by suggesting that mind had something to do with senescence. The cells of the brain exist from birth, whereas the cells of the body are continually growing, decaying, and multiplying. After a finger cut new cells grow to formthe skin, but there is no multiplication of the brain cells. Every one has to put up with those he had at birth for the whole of his life. Is this because the brain cells have to perform the functions of memory? If so, senescence or natural death might be interpreted as a product of the evolution of mind, because the mechanism of memory depends on cells which cannot be changed, and therefore cannot be renewed by cell multiplication of growth.

Professor Miles, of Stanford University, California, described his experimental psychological researches on the decline of mental and manual skill with age. He said that this sort of testing had been done on young people, and the data for the elderly were less extensive. He found that skill declined less than is commonly assumed, and many men unable to obtain work on the ground of age were fully capable of doing what was required.

Professor H. A. Harris gave an account of parallels in senescence connected with birth and death. His X-ray photographs of the skeletons of embryos exhibited the deposition of bone with age. Photographs of the skulls of the elderly showed a calcification of tissue, and finally a deposition of bone in the front of the skull in old age. What was the meaning of the parallel of calcification in the dying placenta and of the ageing brain and the growth of bone in the embryo and in the senescent adult? He commended this problem to the students of senescence.

Dr. Wiesner described his observation on a colony of 11,000 rats. He finds that death occurs chiefly at about two years. He does not believe experiments with rats show that the rejuvenation method of Steinach and Voronoff are general application.

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## PROOPOSED PIER TA RATNAGIRI

### Interpellations In Bombay Bombay

RATNAGIRI Aug. 26.
(By Mail)

Mr. Vyankatrao Anandrao Surve, M.L.C. (Ratnagiri) has given notice of the following questions proposed to be put at the session of the Bombay Legislative Council:—

Will the Hon. the Revenue and Finance Member be pleased to state:—

(A) The total amount of wharfage fund collected in the Ratnagiri district upto now

(B) The conveniences which have been made, the ports in the Ratnagiri District at which they have been made and the amount of wharfage fund spent on them

(C) What Government have done about the proposed pier at the Ratnagiri port.—A. P.

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# WALL-STREET OPERATORS CONTROL COTTON PRICES

## Unusual Bullish Enthusiasm On New York Cotton Exchange

### MOUNTING RISE OF 56 POINTS IN TWO HOURS

Bombay, Aug. 29.

On Saturday the New York Cotton Futures market was excited with usual buying orders from Wall Street operators who now control cotton prices. It is admitted by all that the crop has deteriorated considerably during the present month and the situation is healthy but there is no justification for a mounting rise of 56 points within two hours on Saturday. Such a rise makes one to believe that there is utter absence of offerings and every operator is bullish and an anxious buyer too. Such advances often causes short covering which in due course weakens the technical situation. A rise of about 2 cents per lb. after the last Bureau fully discounts the deterioration and while the future course of prices entirely depends upon weather, we think it safe to liquidate purchases in strong markets.

The New York Cotton futures market was active and strong on Saturday on general buying influenced by less favourable crop conditions and favourable crop conditions in dry goods trade. The market opened at a rise of 17 points and a further rise of 40 points was recorded on heavy speculative buying. The market closed at about the highest level of the day at a rise of 56 to 49 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 55 points at 9.20 c.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures market was strong and closed at a rise of 55 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 56 points at 9.08 c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened firm at a rise of 12 points on general buying influenced by unfavourable weather forecast but declined later on local selling. This selling was followed by buying orders from all quarters and offerings were small. The market fluctuated downward a little on week-end realising and closed steady at a rise of 15 to 16 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 31 points at 6.76 d.

East Indian Cotton Futures advanced 16 to 12 points and Egyptian cotton prices closed at a rise of 26 to 20 points.

REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY REVIEW

During the week under review there was active general buying on a rapid advance prompted by the continued optimism over the general business outlook and a growing belief that the next government crop estimate will show a reduction.

The weekly weather report is regarded as confirming private reports of damage which has created an impression that the deterioration has exceeded normal. Brokers, supposedly acting for Co-operatives, sold on the advance, while scattered Southern selling and a considerable amount of realising developed, but domestic and foreign trade buying was active with some broadening of speculative interest. Bullish sentiment in the latter part of the week was much in evidence. At the same time reactionary views are gaining ground in some quarters based on the technical position and doubts are expressed whether prices would stand the test of increasing new crop receipts.

SCARCITY OF CONTRACTS

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co state:—

Disregarding labour troubles in Lancashire speculative buying on President Hoover's speech resulted in a Scarcity of contracts. Our Liverpool friends have not yet changed their bullish opinion whilst private cable from America states the bull Syndicate is reported to be holding over 50 lacs Bales and do not seem disposed to realise until a better idea is known as to the next crop estimate. Crop conditions continue unfavourable and as stated a few days ago for the time being all bearish factors are entirely overlooked in the present wave of bullish enthusiasm. After such a rapid advance we naturally advise caution but meantime we strongly advise our friends to do the straddle mentioned above.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. October Highest 9-15 11-54 a. m.; Lowest 8.75 (opening.)

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

9-14 a. m.: Light to moderate rainfall in Memphis dist. Arkansas and South Texas. Entire belt partly cloudy.

11-20 a. m.: New York cables: Market up almost one Cent from yesterday's lowest; think going too fast but look for only 40 to 50 points reaction."

11-22 a. m.: Strike ignored. Scattered buying, contracts scarce.

12-30 p. m.: Between midnight and daylight no precipitation. Weather cool.

5-58 p. m.: New York Strength of Stocks. Very heavy buying.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool: Bullish sentiment greatly encouraged by Hoover's speech which indicates strenous efforts stimulate activity by Government credit also Montague Normans visit America believed have objective co-operation two countries raising commodity prices.

New York: Trade outside buying. Past month crop gone back more than normally. Fertilization insufficient. Weather favouring weevil activity over most belt foreshadowing reduction September estimate. Great improvement goods business.

New York: Trade beginning to realize that past low prices were unwarranted especially since serious crop deterioration taken place in Texas Oklahoma past two weeks. Market gives every indication of higher prices with sharp setbacks from time to time.

Messrs. Langley & Co., have received the following cable from Liverpool:

Market mainly controlled by American speculative optimism and continued reports crop deterioration, later possibly exaggerated but last weekly report generally unfavourable. American trade come in to some extent. Market can easily be pushed higher. South not selling freely basis firm.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS (In 1000'S)

New York. Aug. 26.

| | Season To-date | This week | Season 1931/32 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total in Sight (Excluding linters) | 372 | 151 | 273 |
| Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (Excluding linters) | 173 | 71 | 226 |
| Exports from U. S. Ports | 340 | 71 | 154 |
| Of which to Japan | 41 | 7 | 51 |
| Of which to China | 36 | 8 | 36 |
| Of which to Great Britain | 61 | 17 | 6 |
| Of which to Germany | 66 | 22 | 11 |
| Stock at New York ..... | | 204 | ... |
| Stock at U. S. Ports ..... | | 3,351 | ... |
| Stock at U. S. Interior Towns ... | | 1,269 | ... |
| World's visible Supply Y... | | 8.244 | ... |
| Of which American Cotton ..... | | 6,470 | ... |
| Forwarded to the world's Mills (excluding linters 705 | | 254 | 636 |
| Receipts at U. S. Ports | 308 | 112 | 170 |

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS (In 1000's)

Liverpool, Aug. 26.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total forwarded | 144 | 37 | 165 |
| East Indian forwarded | 15 | 4 | 24 |
| Total stock ..... | | 787 | ... |
| East Indian Stock ... | | 26 | ... |

BOMBAY STATISTICS

(East India Cotton Association Ltd.)

Receipts from 1st September to 25th August 20,49,854

Same time last season 33,96,712

Exports from 1st Sept. to 25th Aug.

| | 1931/32 | 1930/31 |
|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | 25,053 | 28,741 |
| Continent | 1,25,995 | 5,12,507 |
| China | 2,09,686 | 4,65,873 |
| Japan | 5,47,552 | 14,16,749 |
| Coast Ports | 37,990 | 26,174 |
| U. S. A. | 25 | 2,562 |
| Total | 9,46,301 | 25,406,606 |

Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. 1931 to 25th Aug. 1932 1,98,810

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1931 to 25th Aug. 1932 8,17,731

Same period last year 8,42,514

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and mills in Bombay on 25th Aug. 7,64,719

Same time last year 5,[illegible]

## Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Aug. 29.

There was scattered business to-day in the local forward market. Broach A/M. was done at Rs. 265 but later on some sales were reported at Rs. 260 owing to reports of additional duty on imports of Japanese cloth. At this level there was some buying and prices were quoted at Rs. 262 per candy.

Liverpool opened at a rise of 23 points and prices in the local market were quoted at Rs. 264.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 29.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| November | 205.80 | +3.60 |
| February | 211.00 | +10.40 |

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

| | F. P. Bales 1932/33 | 1931/32 |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts to date 27/8/32 | 322000 | 184000 |
| Receipts Yesterday 27/8/32 | 1400 | 14000 |
| Exports to date 27/8/32 | 364000 | 172000 |
| Stock at Ports 26/8/32 | 3351000 | 2761000 |
| Stock Interior Towns 26/8/32 | 1269000 | 731000 |
| Stock Liverpool 26/8/32 | 787000 | 896000 |
| Visible Supply 26/8/32 | 6470000 | 4863000 |
| Quantity in Sight 26/8/32 | 372000 | 273000 |
| Quantity out of Sight 26/8/32 | 705000 | 636000 |

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 29.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Khandesh | 604 |
| Central India | 427 |
| Barsi/Nugger | 213 |
| Hyderabad/Gaorani | 156 |
| Berar | 431 |
| Central Provinces | 50 |
| Dhollera | 3,252 |
| Rajputana | 316 |
| Broach | 680 |
| Compta-Dharwar | 278 |
| Western/Northerns | 420 |
| Tinnevelly & Cambodia | 105 |
| | Cwts. |
| Wheat | 11,250 |
| Linseed | 3,088 |
| Rape, Rai & Mustard seeds | 42 |
| Gingellyseed | 428 |
| Groundnuts | 2,657 |
| Castorseed | 2,918 |
| Rice | 18,783 |
| Myrabollams | 350 |
| Cottonseed | 1,558 |
| Gram | 2,737 |
| Joowar | 897 |
| Barley | 218 |
| Bajree | 2,927 |
| | Tons. |
| Coal | 591 |

### BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

—:o:—

*Current Quotations Of Local Made Piece-goods And Yarns*

Bombay, Friday 26.

PIECE-GOODS

| GREY UNBLEACHED— | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Longcloth (S. quality) per lb. | 0 | 11 | 9 |
| Longcloth (Standard Quality) " | 0 | 11 | 3 |
| Shirtings " | 0 | 10 | 9 |
| Dhoties (upto ½" nakhi border) " | 0 | 11 | 3 |
| Drills " | 0 | 9 | 3 |
| T. Cloths " | 0 | 10 | 9 |
| Domestics " | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Domestics " | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Salita " | 0 | 10 | 9 |
| Chadars " | 0 | 10 | 9 |
| WRITE BLEACHED— | | | |
| Longcloth per piece | Not quoted | | |
| Striped Shirting per piece | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Twills " | 5 | 8 | 0 |
| DRY GOODS— | | | |
| Dyed Longcloth (black) " | 7 | 5 | 0 |
| Dyed Longcloth (napthol red) | Not quoted. | | |
| FANCY GOODS— | | | |
| Susi, Grey Weft " | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Sholapur Coating " | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Sholapur Coating " | 5 | 8 | 0 |
| Striped Drills | Not quoted | | |
| Kashmere Cloth " | 3 | 4 | 6 |
| Towels per dozen | Not quoted | | |
| YARN— | | | |
| 4s. Bump (nominal) per lb. | Not quoted | | |
| 8½s All Waste " | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| 8½s | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| 10½s | 0 | 6 | 9 |
| 12½s | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| 16s " | 0 | 7 | 9 |
| 20s " | 0 | 8 | 3 |
| 24s " | 0 | 9 | 3 |
| 32s " | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| 40s " | 0 | 12 | 6 |

KARACHI STATISTICS

(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources):

Total receipts from Upcountry from 1st Sept. to 16th Aug. 7,37,903

Total for the corresponding period last season 10,32,096

Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept. 16th Aug. 7,03,639

Total for the corresponding period last season 10,12,340

## MONEY MARKET

### EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 28.

B C Rate T T 1,6 1|32.
B C Rate D D 1|6 1|32.

LONDON:—
Banks selling T T 1/6 3/32 Aug.
Balks Selling D D 1|6 3|32.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/16 to December.
Banks buying T T 1|6 1|8.
Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1|6 1|4. Aug.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32. Sept. Dec.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 Jan. Feb.

NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 384.
Banks Selling T T 383.
Banks Buying T T 380.

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 660.
Banks Buying D D 680.

AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 64 5|8.

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 86.
Banks Buying 60 days 82.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 93 1/8.

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 122 1/2.

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 154 5/8.

JAVA:
Banks Selling D D 64 7|8.

CROSS RATE:—

New York/London 3.46 3/4 27th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/9 7/8 29th inst.
Japan/London 1/3 3/8 27th inst.
London/Paris 88.35 27th inst.
London/Belgium 24.95 27th inst.
London/Switzerland 17.85 27th inst.
London/Italy 67.55 27th inst.
London/Berlin 14.56 27th inst.
London/Holland 8.61 27th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.48 27th inst.
London/New York 3.46 3/8 27th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.

Gold £5/19/0 26th inst. £5/18/11 27th inst.
Silver London Ready 18 5/16 26th inst.; 18 3/8 27th inst.
Silver London Forward 18 7/16 26th inst.; 18 1/2 27th inst.
Silver New York Ready 28 1/8 26th inst.; 29 1/8 27th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 15/16 per cent 26th inst.; 27/32 per cent 27th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 1 5/16 per cent 26th inst; 1 1/4 per cent 27th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 2 per cent.
3 Mos. 2 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

### AMERICAN COTTON CROP

*WEEVIL EXTENDING*

*U. S. Mills Activity Increasing.*

Garside Cables:—Weevil damage extending, shedding and premature opening occurring, and bolls small.

Sales of cloth and mill activity increasing in America but foreign business activity unchanged.

### MONSOON SLACKENS

*But C. P. Has Thunderstorms*

POONA, Aug. 29.

The monsoon has been weak over the country, but is reviving in Lower Burma. Fairly widespread thunderstorm rain has occurred in the Peninsula and the East Central Provinces.

Rainfall has been nearly general in the East Central Provinces, and North Hyderabad and local in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Berar, South Hyderabad, Malabar and South-east Madras. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Bihar, West Central India, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, the Kinkan and the Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Victoria 3; Akyab 2; Diamond Island and Gwa 1 1/2; Rangoon, Bacsein, and Lashio 1; Coxs Bazar 1 1/2; Sibsagar and Dinajpur 1; Jagdalpur 2; Canda 3/4; Gulmark 1/4; Trivandrum and Trichinopoly 4; Poona and Gulbarga 1; Palamcottah and Madura 3/4; and Miraj, Mahableshwar, Aurangabad and Nizamabad 1/2.

Forecast:—Rainfall will increase in the Lower Burma and local falls will recur in Upper Burma, Assam and Bengal. Thunderstorm rain will continue in the Central Provinces and the Peninsula.—A. P.

## RAW COTTON SITUATION

### Reactions Must Inevitably Occur But They Might Be Illusive

#### OUTLOOK HEALTHY FUNDAMENTALLY

Messrs. Langley & Co. have issued the following Weekly Report, dated August 25:—

Bombay, August 29.

That the obvious seldom happens has again been demonstrated by the failure of a reaction to materialise in the cotton market. Few things in this life which are greatly desired happen as desired least of all a reaction from 7-1|2 cents when half the world is waiting to buy at 7 cents. Reactions will come but not from the levels at which they are almost unanimously anticipated, for, it is no part of the functions of a Futures market to provide profitable entertainment for majority opinions. Also after almost three years of declining values, three weeks is too short a period to determine a level from which the market must react. At twenty cents cotton was considered to be reasonably priced. At 18 cents the Farm Board were confident that they could check declining values. Yet at 5 cents operators considered anxiously the possibility of 3-1|2 cents and at 7-1|2 cents cotton was dear and, to be healthy, had to react. Showing commendable independence, it went, instead to to-day's price of 8-1|4 cents.

CROP PROSPECTS.

In order to view the future in something approaching correct perspective we think it is essential to recognise the fact that, on the basis of a crop of 11,306,000 bales, the advance began from 7 cents and not from 5 cents. On the day prior to the issue of the Bureau report the market closed at 6.16 for the October contract. A crop of something over 12 million bales was then anticipated and discounted. On August the 8th, after the Bureau, Octobers closed at 7.03, an advance of 87 points for a reduction in the prospective supply of almost a million bales. Therefore, we maintain that 7 cents is the basis price, and possibly the lowest price, from which the future must be viewed in the light of a crop of 11,306,000 bales. Since the issue of the first crop estimate, however, prices have advanced a further 120 points, but the crop outlook has deteriorated. The Garside Cotton Service cables that bolls are small information which is confirmed by our correspondents in Memphis who complain of poor fruiting. It was poor fruiting which preceded last season and if similar conditions develop over the American cotton belt anything in the way of crop reductions might happen. Reactions must inevitably occur but they might be illusive and when a major change in the price trend is in progress, sales are hazardous when they are made with the object of replacing purchases at a lower level. Eventually, as we have remarked in previous reports we think higher price levels will be consolidated by an appreciable increase in consumption, as cotton goods for at least two years have been produced at much under the world's real requirements.

Against the market we would sound only one note of warning. The U.S. Bureau of Agriculture in recent years has been extremely accurate in its published crop estimates. Therefore, it occurs to us to wonder how much of the present poor condition of the crop, about which the market is now getting so excited, was seen and realised by the Bureau authorities when they published their first report. The crop has deteriorated since that estimate was issued but possibly not as much as some of the more enthusiastic crop killers would have us believe. Should therefore, the advance go much further before the next Bureau we favour squaring accounts before the issue of the second crop estimate. This view in no way changes our faith in the broad issue for cotton. We still think the outlook is, fundamentally, healthy but we place a high value on sane perspective.

LOCAL SITUATION.

In Bombay the market has failed to respond in full to the American advance. A few days ago Japanese buying caused a sharp upturn, but the market still feels the absence of a short interest, the result, very largely, of the difficulties put in the way of foreign straddle selling some months ago. Additionally, and as a consequence of the narrow Indian-American parity, stocks in Bombay are about 1-3|4 lacs larger than last year and upcountry stocks also are in excess of last year. The Oomra crop is late—according to our advices from the Berars, about four weeks late—and there will, in consequence, be no large Oomra movement for almost three months, but, just as the Broach-Sind straddle has widened on the near approach of Sind movement so will the whole Indian-American parity widen with the approach of Oomra movement. Also, Yen exchange is a very adverse factor in the outlook for the coming season and should Japanese shipments be only slightly larger than last year the difficulties in marketing the crop will be considerably increased.

Reports from the upcountry districts show wide variation. In Sind conditions are favourable provided rainfall now ceases. The crop is early and arrivals should reach Karachi by the end of next month. Punjab and American seed conditions also are favourable. In Khandeish there has been more rain during the week but the outlook is favourable and only slightly less so in western Berars (Akola and Khamgaon). In the Amraoti section conditions are still very backward and in the Central Provinces there has been almost daily rain, Nagpur, in particular, suffering in this respect. The outlook is poor and is equally poor in Central India, although rain has recently been less consistent than in C.P., Broach and Gujerat are satisfactory, conditions having been improved by the recent fine spell.

The lead, coming as it has from American markets, suggests a preference for operations in New York and Liverpool, particularly as eventually, we anticipate a wider parity for East Indian cotton but, in easier markets, purchase of Broach should be profitable.

## INTER-COMMUNAL PHILANTHROPY

### The Shroff Eye Hospital Of Delhi

Despite the strength of the artificial antagonism between Hindus and Mussalmans in some of the largest cities, the vast bulk of the Indian population continues its placid course of peaceful life. This is evidenced by the reports which we receive of institutions, large and popular, where the Board of Trustees is composed of members of all the principal religious denominations in India. One such institution is Dr& Shroff's Eye Hospital at Delhi.

The Board of Trustees consist of three Hindus, two Mussalmans, one Christian and one Parsi. Originally from Bombay Dr. Sohrabji Shroff has made his mark in eye diseases and as a successful opthalmist has conducted the eye hospital in Delhi with a devotion to which his Co-Trustees testify along, of course, with hundreds of grateful patients in these days when one's own house-hold economy absorbs all one's anxious thought, charity becomes either impossible or a piece of vanity. Nevertheless, they take this opportunity to appeal to the Trustees of Charity Funds of a cosmopolitan nature, which abound in this famous city of ours, to consider favourably the moving appeal of Dr. Shroff for such help as might enable him to continue his work of relief to humanity.

We ask the communalists to look at the testimonials so voluntarily given to the conduct of the Hospital, some of which, like the one from Mahatma Gandhi, assure us that "under the professional care and anxious supervision of Dr. Shroff the patients seem to be always happy," to whatever religion they may belong or whatever part of India they may have come. It only remains to emphasise the discharge of a moral obligation on the part of others than Parsis, for we see that, though the institution is situated in the heart of Northern India it is supported mainly by philanthropic Parsis.

### RIOT LOOT ECHO

BOMBAY, Monday.

Piyare Ramzan, was remanded to-day to police custody for ten days by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate.

He was arrested on Saturday on suspicion that he was connected with the looting of property valued at Rs. 40.000 from an embroidery shop in Sheikh Memon Street during the communal recents in the city.

In applying for remand the police stated that Ramzan, who was dressed as a Hindu moved about with a mob that had broken into a silk and embroidery shop and looted it.

## DEATH DRAMA IN CUPBOARD

*Boy A Victim Of Mother's Suicide*

Southend-On-Sea, (By Mail).

A nine-year old boy's alleged concurrence in a suicide pact with his mother was referred to at an inquest on Edith Emily Wrighton and her son, John Noel, who were found gassed. The jury rejected this explanation of the tragedy.

It was stated that, in the gas-filled cupboard where the bodies lay, the boy had spent the last minutes of his life in reading a book by means of a flash lamp.

A letter was discovered, written to the father of the woman's husband, Mr. J. D. Wrighton. It read:

"This is going to be a shock, so go gently. As you know, married life with us has been unsatisfactory for a long time, and the climax was reached last night. John refuses to stay with Will (his father), but prefers to face the unknown with me, so I have no alternative but to take him.

"I have tried to keep it from you, but Ethel knew years ago, and Alice Elkins could enlighten you a lot. Good-bye to you both, Edith.

P. S.—If this step is the means of Will becoming honourable, truthful, and a self-controlled man I shall not have passed in vain."

The words "honourable truthful," in the letter were underlined. It was explained that "Ethel" mentioned in the letter was Mr. Wrighton's sister, and that "Alice Elkins" was an old friend of the family.

LETTER TO CORONER.

Mr. H. J. Jefferies (the coroner) stated that he had received a letter from Mrs. Wrighton, in which she said:

"Dear sir, I have done my utmost to prevent my son facing the unknown with me, but he refuses to remain with his father. If this step is the means of my husband becoming an honourable, self-controlled man, I shall not have died in vain."

Mr. Jefferies added: "Unfortunately that letter came too late to me to avert this tragedy, as she had died the evening before."

In reply to the coroner, the husband, Mr. Wrighton, said he had heard of a letter sent to his wife's mother, in which it was suggested that he had relationships with another woman. There was no truth in that whatsoever. His wife was in ill-health when he married her eleven years ago, and it was agreed that there should be no children. His wife blamed him for the birth of the child, and said that it had made her health worse.

Mr. Wrighton said that the night before the tragedy he and his wife had quarrelled over the wireless, but when he left home for business the next morning they were quite friendly.

ALLEGATIONS DISBELIEVED.

Police-sergeant Barren said that by the boy was a story book and an electric torch, with the battery nearly exhausted. It was his opinion that the mother had given the boy the book to read with the torch to enable him to see it, as they sat in the gas-filled cupboard under the stairs where they were found dead.

Mr. Wrighton's father said that he could not imagine that there was any foundation for Mrs. Wrighton's complaints about her husband.

The coroner said that the allegations of Mrs. Wrighton in regard to her husband were of a very serious nature, and the jury must decide whether or not there was any degree of truth in them. If they were true some people might regard him as morally responsible for the death of his wife and child, and if not, it was very hard that this slur should be upon his character.

The jury returned a verdict that Mrs. Wrighton committed suicide by gas poisoning during temporary insanity, and caused her son's death while of unsound mind. They were convinced, the jury added that the allegations against Mr. Wrighton in the letters were not substantiated.

The coroner said he fully agreed with this view.

PATHE CINEMA
SATURDAY NEXT
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
THE CIRCUS
SYNCHRONISED

Digitized with funding from Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

JUPITER
and
INSURANCE
go hand in hand
J1

REGD. NO. B. 1065

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1932

JUPITER
GENERAL
Is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business
J2

## WILL BRITAIN LEARN FROM FASCIST ITALY?

## Safeguards To Interest Of Lower Paid Workers

### WHAT LANCASHIRE STRIKE MEANS TO BRITAIN

LONDON, Aug. 28.

**The magnitude of the Lancashire cotton strike will not be known till the factory whistles blow to-morrow morning. There is some doubt about ten manufacturing centres, where the operatives have made separate arrangements with the employers. If the stoppage is complete Britain will lose a million sterling worth of business every week and the cotton workers half a million in wages per week.**

### *EXAMPLE TO BRITAIN*

LONDON, Aug. 28.

**Rome.—A ten per cent cut in the wages of all but the minimum wage-earners in the Italian cotton industry is announced after long negotiations. The agreement is welcomed in an official communique as a triumph of the Fascist industrial policy which while making strikes illegal fully safeguards the interests of the lower-paid workers at a time when the cotton industry in other countries is paralysed by labour conflicts.**

### REORGANISING INDUSTRY

### Papen's Scheme For Germany

BERLIN August 28.

Sweeping proposals for reviving Germany's industries and absorbing the unemployed were adumbrated in a broadcast speech by Herr von Papen at Newmunster. The principal points in it were that currency must not be endangered, that there must be no devaluation of the Reichsmark, and that there must be no interference in private enterprise.

Measurs for rehabilitation of Germany consist, firstly, of extension of public works, including rural suburban settlements; secondly, revival of private industry in order to absorb the unemployed; and thirdly, 130,000,000 marks to go to public works. He added that 2000,000,000 "can be risked" to reinvigorate industry.

RELIEF MEASURES

The Reichsbank agrees with these measures. All taxes calculated to hinder production, such as the turnover tax and others, estimated to yield 1,300,000,000 marks for the next year, will be handed back to the conomic life in the form of certificates on which the taxpayer can borrow an equivalent amount from the Reichsbank. A further 700,000,000 will be advanced to industries who increase the number of their employees. Wages may be cut to a given minimum. Civil Servants' salaries will also be reduced. These measures will be decreed for twelve months.

Herr von Papen's concluding remarks showed that he had no intention of retiring. He said that he regarded it his duty to ward off he interference of political parties with their mummery, and that the following months would be devoted to reconstruction Indeed he has completely cut the Nazis' claws as far as the Cabinet is concerned. He launched a bitter attack against the "impulsive wrecklessness of Herr Hitler's appeal after a Beuthen trial, which speaks ill for his scheme as the leader of a Government." Herr von Papen added that he would use force, if necessary, to stamp out the smouldering fires of civil war and to suppress the increasing political acts of violence.—Reuter.

### WHEAT FLOUR FOR COPRA

### Indo-Ceylon Trade Plan

KARACHI, Aug. 29.

The very low prices of agricultural products in Ceylon coupled with the high Indian import duties which have paralysed the export trade of Ceylon, particularly trade in the products of cocoanut palms, has led the Government of Ceylon to depute a trade representative for India, Mr. E. J. Rajaratnam, to find out ways and means to improve the present state of the trade.

After vising Travancore, some important cocoanut producing centres on the Malabar coast, Bombay, Surat, Baroda and Ahmedabad, Mr. Rajaratnam arrived in Karachi on August 25 and is interviewing leading merchants. He proceeds to Lahore and after visiting important cities in Northern India such as Delhi, and Calcutta, he reaches, Ceylon by the end of September.

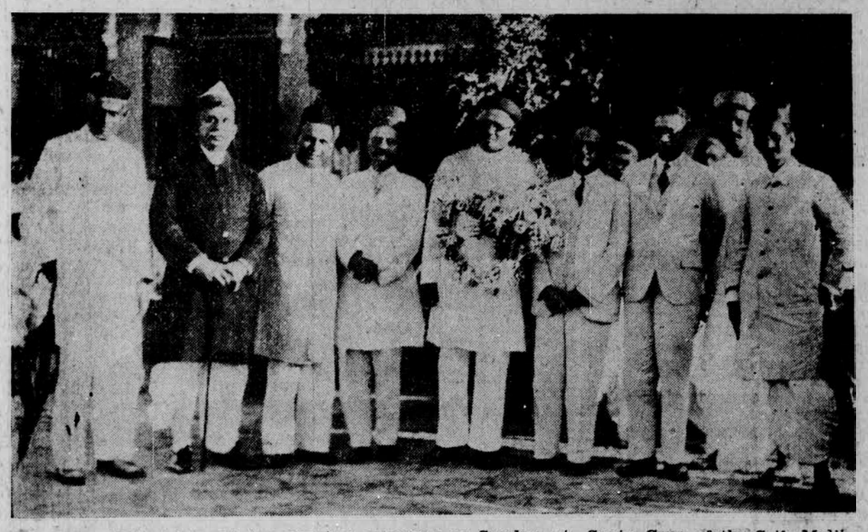
INDIAN TRADE.

The trade in the products of cocoanut palms is immense. In Ceylon and India 1,000,000 acres and 1,003,000 acres of land respectively are being utilised for the cultivation of cocoanut palms. The copra-producing acreage may be put down as about 600,000 acres in each of these countries.

Ceylon is more akin to India in several respects. One-fifth of the population of Ceylon is Indian, comprising of tea, rubber and cocoanut labourers, merchants from Kathiawar, Baroda, Bombay and Karachi, who are carrying on extensive trade between India and Ceylon. The reminder of the population consists mostly of people who have gone there some ages ago and settled down there. There is a continuous social and mercantile intercourse between the two countries.

WHEAT FLOUR.

Another commodity in which Ceylon is interested is wheat flour. Some thousands of wheat flour bags are being annually imported into Ceylon. From the statistics available, Karachi alone is able to meet the demands of Ceylon in this respect, but at present no trade is being done in this line, mainly owing to high tariff walls raised in Ceylon against this merchandise. At present Australia, where the cost of production of wheat is much cheaper than in India is able to export wheat flour to Ceylon It would be a capital idea if Ceylon gives preferential treatment to Indian flour and India reciprocates by reducing the duty on cocoanut products.—A.P.



A group photo taken at the opening ceremony on Sunday, at Santa Cruz, of the Seth Mulji Bhawanidas and Bai Harorebai Canik Bala Orphanage. Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas, who performed the ceremony is fifth from left.

### *NONE OF OUR BUSINESS!*

### *Calcutta Corporation's Rebuff To Government*

CALCUTOA, Aug. 29

"In the opinion of the Corporation it is no part of its duties to take notice officially of the political activities of any student or teacher outside school hours nor of their conviction for offences which do not involve any moral turpitude or to take any disciplinary action thereon," says the draft reply submitted by the special committee appointed by the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta, to consider a communication recently addressed to the municipality by the local Government, asking for certain information regarding the working of its primary education department.

DISCIPLINE MAINTAINED.

After setting out the functions of the Primary Education Standing Committee, the draft letter states that the Chief Executive Officer has general power of control and supervision over all the primary schools and he deals with the question of the maintenance of discipline among the students brought to his notice by the Education Department of the Corporation. Under the authority delegated to him by the corporation, he has power to appoint teachers whose salary does not exceed Rs. 50. He has also powers to suspend municipal officers and servants of any grade, and to fine or reduce their pay, to dismis or dispense with the services of municipal officers and servants holding appointments, the maximum pay of which does not exceed Rs. 350.

Regarding the teachers, who have been convicted in connection with civil disobedience, the letter states that none of the cases which were brought under the notice of the Corporation, shows that any teacher was guilty of an offence involving moral turpitude.

A list of about thirty Corporation school teachers who have been convicted in connection with the civil disobedience, is annexed to the draft.—A.P.

### *HUNGER STRIKE AGAINST ORTHODOXY*

### *As Protest Against Holding "Osar" Ceremony*

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 27.

Hunger strike as a means to compel social reforms among Marwaris is reported from Jana. On Tuesday last Shivanarayan, the proprietor of a local firm died, and his grandson requested his father and others not to perform the usual "osar" ceremony which orthodox Marwaris perform on the death of a person. The youth Gulabchand Agarwal urged his father and relations that such a ceremony was against the interests of the community.

The father did not heed this plea, and has decided to hold the objected ceremony on September 6. Gulabchand has, therefore, ceased taking food as a protest since the last three days.—A. P.

## TIGER LEAPS IN CANVAS LAND

## Unique Paintings For Simla Art Show

(From A Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

An interesting event of the Simla Season is the opening of Mrs. Lilone Morton's exhibition of paintings at the Cecil Hotel. This exhibition promises to be of special interest as Mrs. Morton, who has long been known as a painted of repute and who has exhibited pictures both in Europe and America, has recently evolved an original method of painting in oils upon a photographic basis. For this the artist has devised a special technique and has produced a number of distinctive and life like portraits, and also many really good pictures of wild animals in their natural settings.

BIG GAME SHOOTING.

Mrs. Morton, who has herself experience of big game shooting, realised that no artist could hope to observe a wild animal long enough in its wild haunts to produce an accurate picture of its habits and movements. She therefore suggeseed to Mr. Champion, the author of "With a Camera in Tiger Land," that she should use his wellknown flashlight photographs as a basis for pictures in oils.

This has been done and has resulted in a number of excellent pictures of wild animals in their jungle homes. So realistic are they that in some cases a tiger seems to be about to leap from the canvas while in others one can almost hear the panther padding stealthily along as he pursues his nightly prowl through the undergrowth.

LIGHTING EFFECTS.

Although the animals themselves are exactly as the camera showed them, the colouring of both animals and scenery has been studied by the artist in the jungle and she has achieved colour and lighting effects which are true to nature.

Major-General Sir Alexander Wardrop, Brigadier, G. A. Hare and other well-known spirtsmen, who have been asked to view and criticise the paintings, are unanimous in their praise of the pictures both from an artstic and from a natural history point of view.

The Viceroy and Countess of Willingdon have consented to visit the exhibition, which will continue for ten days. A purdah day is being arranged on August 31. The animal pictures will be arranged amidst jungle scenery.

### *BANE OF COMMUNAL UNIONS*

### *Workers Protest Against Disruptive Tactics*

(From A Correspondent).

With a view to obtain the sanction of the members of the Parel and Bombay Branches of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union to amalgamate these two branches and to elect office-bearers for the amalgamated branch, a meeting of the members of these two branches was held on Friday evening in Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel. Mr. R. A. Khedgikar, the President of the Union was elected to the Chair.

The president, in his opening speech warned the Railway Workers of the dangers of future retrenchments, which, he said, have become the order of the day and are indiscriminately used to starve the workers. The workers must, therefore, organise their Unions, strengthen them in all respects and offer a powerful resistance to every offensive of the employers.

Referring to the proposed general strike of the Indian Railwaymen, he said that the leadership of the Federation, by postponing it from time to time, has betrayed its incapability to fight out the wage cuts and retrenchment campaigns of the Railway Board. He advised the Railway Workers to take serious notice of the defeatist policy of the leadership of the Federation which has resulted in the unemployment of 50,000 Railway workers and the starvation of their family and children and exhorted them to keep themselves in readiness for the coming struggle.

The meeting then accepted the proposal to call the amalgamated branch as the Bombay Branch and elected the following office-bearers for the ensuing year:—Mr. Bahadurkhan (Chairman), Mr D. B. Kulkarni, Mr. Z. R. Choudhary, Mr. V. G. Gangal, Mr. P. S. Nair, Mr. D. S. Warekar and Mr. D. B. Shinde.

PROTEST AGAINST COMMUNAL TACTICS.

Nineteen members for the Managing Committee were also elected and the following resolutions were uanimously adopted:—

(1) This meeting records its emphatic protest against the disruptive tactics adopted by certain interested persons by organising Unions on communal basis. This meeting therefore condemns unhesitatingly all such communal unions and advises the working class not to support them under any circumstances.

(2) This meeting condemns the action of the G. I. P. Railway administration in transferring the alleged surplus gangmen to Jubbulpore and Bhusaval Divisions on reduced pay and demands that there should be no reduction in their already starvation wages.

Messrs. D. L. Phatak, Bahadurkhan, D. B. Kulkarni and V. G. Gangal spoke on these resolutions.

## ORDINANCES FOR EVER!

## Will Assembly Scotch New Bill?

MADRAS, Aug. 28.

The proposal to embody in a bill some of the provisions of the Consolidated Ordinance, which is stated to be under the consideration of the Government of India, might be regarded as proof of a rather belated recognition on their part of the rights and responsibilities of the Legislature in the matter if one could be reasonably sure that it was not a step dictated by convenience. The press forecast suggests that the practical difficulty of periodically renewing the Ordinance, not to speak of the legality of such a proceeding,—though the Government seem to have no qualms on the latter score—may account for the reported decision to take the Legislature into confidence.

A LONG LEASE.

In the absence of information as to which of the provisions of the Ordinance it is proposed to incorporate in the bill, it is not possible to say, "The Hindu" observes, how far the essentially repressive character of the Ordinance will be perpetuated. But it is obvious that the elaborate machinery for enacting new legislation will not be set in motion unles it is intended to effect substantial changes in the normal law of the land. It is, therefore, possible that the object of the Government in bringing forward a bill is to give permanency or at least a long lease of life to all or some of those provisions of the Ordinance which Sir Samuel Hoare himself described as "admittedly drastic" and which have been condemned throughout the country and by all sections of public opinion as constituting intolerable and unjustifiable restraints on the liberty of the citizen.

DRAWN BATTLE.

It may be remembered that the Secretary of State, defending the Ordinance regime in June last, declared that it was necessary to retain in reserve these powers in a consolidated form "since the people with whom we are dealing would concentrate on every gap in our defence." He twitted those who urged a policy of conciliation with desiring a drawn battle between the Government and the Congress and declared that the Government would not be content with a drawn result. Such a defence, inadequate as it was where it was only a question of renewing the special powers for a limited period, is even less sustainable where the intention is, as it is stated to be in the present case, to incorporate these powers in the body of normal law. For if discontent has become endemic, and what was regarded as an emergency when the Ordinances were first promulgated is now to be declared by the Government to be the normal state of affairs, it should be obvious that the perpetuation in essence of the Ordinance regime would not remedy the evil but only aggravate it.

POLITICAL MENACE.

There is no indication unfortunately that the powers that be realise this simple truth. But the Legislative Assembly which will be called upon to tackle the bill, will have to ask itself a simple question. Is this country, which has been promised, and hopes to receive shortly, a very considerable extension of its political liberties, to be party to a serious infration of the individual liberties of its citizens and of their rights of person and property which must make political reform meaningless? British statesmen have often waxed eloquent on the duty of Great Britain to leave no legacy of strife on the duty of Great Brior evil to the self-governing India of to-morrow.

A CANNON CAUSE.

The loading of the statute-book with repressive legislation of the most stringent character would be indeed a novel way of discharging that duty. We hope fuse to countenance any such attempt. It is possible that in the heat produced by the differences over the Communal Award difficulties may be created about making common cause on this subject. If that should be so, there could be no greater blunder; for valuable as religious and social rights and liberties are, they can never be securely enjoyed unless they go with the fullest measure of civil and political liberty.

### *Congress Volunteers Remanded*

—:o:—

MADRAS, Aug. 27.

Twenty-five volunteers arrested yesterday for taking out a procession were remanded to jail custody to day —A. P.

### *ALLAHABAD ARRESTS*

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 29.

Mr. Manzar Ali Sokhta, a prominent Congress worker, was arrested last night at his residence under Section 17 (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Mr. Kamala Devi Sharma was also arrested last evening, it is understood, for leading a procession in connection with "Boycott Day."—A.P.

### *"FUNDS FOR CONGRESS"*

—:o:—

AJMER, August 29.

In February 1932, the Ajmer Police made house searches and it is alleged, during these searches, they discovered two letters purporting to authorise Mr. Krishna Gopal Garg, a merchant of Ajmer, to collect funds for the Congress and consequently proceedings were taken against him under Section 17 (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Mr. Garg was out on business and a notice under Section 87 of the Criminal Procedure Code was published.

In response to the notice, Mr. Garg replied to the City Magistrate that the allegations against him were not valid and that he would present himself in the Court later. Mr. Garg presented himself last week in the court of the Magistrate, and on his refusal to furnish bail was sent to jail.—A.P.

### *STUDENT SUSPECT*

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 29.

It is reported that a student of one of the local schools has been arrested and taken to Cawnpore under instructions from the Cawnpore Police. He is suspected to be a revolutionary. Some literature has also been seized, it is stated. —A.P.

### *Congress Worker Released*

(From A Correspondent.)

PATNA, Aug 29.

Maulana Syed Fazlur Rahman was released from Patna camp jail on the 27th inst., after serving his term of imprisonment. The Maulana was sentenced to 5 months and 29 days' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of hundred Rupees, in default six weeks more for being a member of an unlawful organisation. He looks very much reduced in health.

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